REET CARS.

ONOMETER.

8 P. M., 10 Minutes Apart.
11 P. M., 20 Minutes Apart.
5.40 P. M., 10 Minutes Apart.

D, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

E UNFORTUNATE.

MEDIES' NEW REMEDIES.

Gibbon's Dispensary,

623 KEARNEY STREET, NEAR COMMERCIAL, San Francisco. Established in 1854 for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, etc. Skin Diseases of years standing and Ulcerated Legs successfully treated.

[illegible] has the pleasure of announcing that [illegible] from visiting the principal Hospitals [illegible] and has resumed practice at his Dispensary, [illegible] Kearney street, [illegible] Commercial, where his old patients and those requiring his services may find him [illegible] has spared no [illegible] money in [illegible] new remedies [illegible] combined with [illegible] for the relief of human suffering.

Horrible Diseases.

[illegible]

Seminal Weakness.

[illegible]

Married Men,

[illegible]

Cured at Home.

[illegible]

tion to the Unfortunate.

[illegible]

J. F. GIBBON, [illegible] Kearney street, corner [illegible], San Francisco. [illegible] Office Box 1957. [illegible] TO PUT BOX [illegible] ON THE LETTERS [illegible]

WASHINGTON

PIPE MANUFACTURING

TER COMPANY,

OF OLYMPIA, W. T.

under the La[illegible] [illegible]ngton Terr[illegible]

PREPARED TO [illegible]

Gas Pipe [illegible]

1, G and S Inch Bore.

[illegible]

TACOMA,

[Weste]rn Terminus of the Northern Railroad on Puget Sound.

TACOMA LAND COMPANY

[illegible]

[illegible] Portland O[illegible]

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 114. PORTLAND, OREGON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1871. PRICE—TEN CENTS.

EASTERN NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

A Mysterious Murder.

New Rochelle, June 15.—John Johnson, a tailor, was found dead in the street yesterday with his skull crushed and a paper lying near inscribed "This is the twenty-seventh man we have killed. We will [not] be taken alive."

Conviction and Sentence of Dr. Uhling.

New York, June 15.—In the Court of General Sessions to-day Dr. Uhling, charged with attempt to defraud the Merchants' Life Insurance Co. by burying a coffin containing bricks instead of a body, was sentenced to the State Prison for eighteen [months].

A Wonderful Feat of Pedestrianism.

New York, June 15.—Edward Mullen, a Massachusetts pedestrian, to-day walked fifty miles in [ten] hours and two minutes.

Death of a Famous Trotter.

Providence, R. I., June 15.—The black stallion [illegible], a famous trotter, valued at $25,000, died [to-day].

A[nother] Fail[ure] in Railway Securities.

New York, June 16.—The suspension of Turner Bros. and F. W. Berry, Wall street, is announced. [Turner] & Bros. failure is said to be owing to advances made on Western railroad bonds to the amount of $500,000. The failure does not affect business on the street, as they have not been connected with current [business].

Why don't they Caucus?—"That's Party Usage."

Providence, June 16.—Four ballots for United States Senator were taken to-day. The last resulted: Burnside, 40; Barstow, 18; Dixon, 27; [illegible], 12; scattering, 12.

WASHINGTON CITY.

Congressional News.

Washington, June 15.—The Senate Appropriation Committee have unanimously agreed to recommend the passage of the House bill without amendment appropriating $500,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi.

New York, June 16.—Yesterday's action of the House Pacific Railroad Committee tends to support and confirm the prediction of the railroad lobby that the Committee would order no investigation. [A member] to-day says: "If the Committee do not make a thorough investigation of the whole Contract and Finance business people will recall to their minds the peculiar arguments which the Credit Mobilier used to influence legislation."

The Contract and Finance Investigation Coming to a Head.

Washington, June 15.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day continued the consideration of the resolution providing for an investigation of the affairs of the Central Pacific and Contract and Finance corporations. After discussion, the [subject] was referred to a sub-committee, consisting of [Messrs.] [illegible] of Louisiana, Houghton of California, [illegible] of New York, McDillon of Iowa and Neal [of Ohio], for examination, to report to the full Committee next Wednesday, as to the law and the facts bearing on the subject. The sub-committee have [entered on] their work by assigning to Houghton and [illegible] the examination of the laws and to Sypher the examination of facts. It is understood there is a disposition on the part of a number of the members of the Committee to send a sub-committee to the Pacific coast to conduct an examination by authority of the Committee, but this will be opposed on the ground that no sufficient examination can be made without power from the House to facilitate and enforce the investigation.

Report of District Investigation.

Washington, June 16.—The District of Columbia Investigation Committee have finished their report, signed by all members, five Republicans and three [Democrats]. The bill heretofore reported for an entire change in the District Government, has been amended by the Committee abolishing with the office of Governor that of the Secretary of the District, now held by Harrington, Assistant District Attorney, and also providing for an equalization of [taxes]. [So] much of the property now being assessed beyond its real value. A motion will be made in the House to assign a day this week for the consideration of the bill. The report will show [that] as far as ascertained, the indebtedness of the District is $20,000,000.

In Bl[issfu]l Ignorance.

Washington, June 16.—Senator Schurz being asked to-day if there was any truth in the statement telegraphed from this city that through the interposition of Senator Jones he had been reconciled to President Grant, replied that he knew nothing about [it], but would ask Senator Jones. The latter being interrogated said he was ignorant of having brought about any such arrangement.

Report of D[istric]t Investigation.

Washington, June 16.—The Committee of Investigation of the District of Columbia affairs reported [that they] believe the Board of Public Works adopted [an] unwise and erroneous method of letting contracts, and condemn this loose way of doing business. They recommend the establishment of an unvarying rule for what Government should pay toward the expenses of the District. They are convinced that the Board's accounts are inaccurate and more [that] the provisions of the law requiring their verification have not been complied with. The Committee recommend an appropriation of one million [dollars] to place the District Government on a cash basis as to current expenditures and the abolition of the Executive Secretary, Legislative Board of Public Works and the office of Delegate in Congress.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spanish War News.

London, June 15.—The rumors of the evacuation of [illegible] by Carlists are not confirmed. General [illegible] is preparing to attack the town immediately [from] different points.

The American Pilgrims.

Rome, June 15.—The American pilgrims are highly [pleased] with their reception here. The Pope has [blessed] the banner sent by Georgetown College to [be placed] at the shrine of the Virgin of Lourdes. [Some] of the pilgrims are going to Venice to attend the Catholic Congress now in session.

[Scene] in the French Assembly.

Paris, June 15.—In the French Assembly, yesterday, La Rochefoucauld, of the Extreme Right, introduced a resolution as follows, which was read amid silence:

"[The Assembly hereb]y declare that the Government of France is a monarchy; that the throne belongs to the head of the house of France; that Marshal [MacMahon] assume the title of Lieutenant of the Kingdom; that the national institutions be determined by agreement between the King and the nation's [represen]tatives."

[A scene] followed the reading of the resolution. La Rochefoucauld moved that it be referred [to a committee] of 30, which was rejected by a majority of 100. All the Ministers, with the exception of [illegible], voted against it. The Assembly adjourned until to-morrow.

It is stated that La Rochefoucauld resigned his position as Ambassador to Great Britain before introducing the resolution.

[Rebe]llion in Central Asia.

London, June 15.—The *Daily Telegraph* has a special dispatch from Central Asia announcing that a rebellion has broken out in Khokan. Sixteen of [the] chiefs of high rank have been beheaded. The Russian commanders in Central Asia have received orders to remain neutral.

Masons Prosperous.

London, June 15.—The recent annual election of the [Free] Masons here reports showed about 80 lodges [in] the kingdom and the order constantly increasing. Masons are instituting for the erection of a [grand] temple.

Pullman Cars at Rome.

Rome, June 15.—Exhibition of a Pullman car excited great interest, requiring the police to restrain the curious crowd. Pullman trains are expected to [run] between Rome, Florence and Naples within a [few] months.

In Arkansas.—A gentleman who was a stranger in Little Rock went to the desk of one of the hotels and asked if he could buy a postage-stamp. The clerk replied that he had none, whereupon a bystander took out his pocket-book and graciously handed the gentleman a number of stamps, telling him to help himself. The stranger took two of them and, thanking the gentleman for his kindness, handed back the remainder of the stamps and [offered] to pay for those he had taken. But [the] pennies had scarcely been placed in the hands of the other when he flung them on the floor and exclaimed excitedly: "If you were in [Arkansas], fool sir, you would know that an Arkansan does not peddle postage stamps." No apologies would be accepted, and the irate man stalked out of the hotel muttering about his wounded honor.—*Corr. N. Y. Tribune.*

A New Use for the Conscience Fund.—[Mr.] F. Platt, of Virginia, Chairman of the [House] Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, discovered a curious use to which the Conscience Fund can be put. He reported a bill providing that $100,000 of this fund shall be devoted to the establishment of a Girls' Reform School in this district. The bill excited a great deal of debate and went to the Committee of the Whole on a point of order.—*Wash. Corr.*

The King County, W. T., Temperance Alliance now numbers 142 names, and the good movement still goes steadily forward.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

CALIFORNIA.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, June 16.—The trial of J. J. Marks and his son, Thomas Marks, for conspiracy to embezzle funds from the Board of Harbor Commission Fund, while the former was one of the Commissioners, was commenced in the municipal court again to-day. This time there was no delay. Attorney General J. J. Love is making the opening speech in behalf of the people. The court room is crowded with people, amongst whom are the members of the old board and those of the present Board. It is believed that the trial will occupy three or four days.

Greenbacks, 90@90½.

An inquest was commenced to-day in the case of James Carty, who committed suicide Saturday last by taking poison.

San Francisco, June 16.—A shooting affray occurred about 11 A. M. to-day on Washington street, opposite the postoffice, between Charles DeYoung, of the *Chronicle*, and B. F. Napthaly, of the *Sun*. Eight shots were exchanged, and neither of the principals was hit, but one of the bullets, however, struck a little boy named Henry Mitchell, a messenger for the Western Union Telegraph Company, who was crossing the street at the time. He received a flesh wound in the leg. Napthaly states that he was going to the postoffice and found himself confronted by DeYoung, whose face was muffled up with a large scarf, and that DeYoung instantly drew a revolver and fired. Parties who were standing within ten feet of each other state that Napthaly drew a revolver and fired five times at DeYoung, who shot twice again at him. At this juncture several citizens interfered and the combatants were arrested. They are now in jail. DeYoung declines to make any statement beyond saying that Napthaly fired the first shot, and that he sought the encounter by reason of a scurrilous attack by the *Sun* last evening on the character of his mother. The affair has caused intense excitement, and public indignation is loudly expressed.

A large tannery on the San Bruno road was destroyed by fire this morning. The name of the owner is not known. Loss $3,000.

Black Bear Quartz Mining Co. has declared a dividend of $30 per share.

Charles DeYoung is at large on $15,000 bail, with A. J. Bryant and O. Livermore as securities. DeYoung sent $100 to the mother of the little boy, Henry Mitchell, who was shot in the affray.

The tannery destroyed by fire this morning on the San Bruno road was owned by Anton Krieg.

Thomas Winship, who shot and wounded Alfred Peterson, last Saturday night, has been held to answer. Bail fixed at $1,000.

San Francisco, June 16.—Thomas Donahue, a young man just from the East, cut his throat yesterday with a razor in a bathing house.

Eighteen temperance societies met in Convention last night to devise means for carrying the local option election here.

It is not probable that any further efforts will be made to save any portion of the *Prince Alfred* or her cargo. She has broken in two, and only the top of one of her masts could be seen yesterday.

A private meeting of retail liquor dealers was held yesterday at the saloon of Louis Eppinger, on Halleck street, near Leidsdorff. It was attended by a large number, including deputations from Oakland and Vallejo. Local option prospects were discussed, and it was resolved to secure the hall for mass meetings in defense of vested rights and liberty.

San Francisco, June 16.—B. F. Napthaly, arrested for assaulting Charles DeYoung with intent to murder him, was released this evening on bail of $15,000, with Abe Gentry and Pat Robeson as sureties. They are both professional gamblers.

Frank Doran, the young man who was stabbed by Baldom a few nights since, is not expected to live till morning.

This evening the ball was extracted from the leg of the boy Mitchell shot in the DeYoung Napthaly affray. The physician says he will soon recover.

The Ladies' Fair at Platt's Hall, to-night, in aid of the Louisiana sufferers, is well attended.

Several eye witnesses of the affray this morning state positively that Napthaly first fired at DeYoung, and such was Napthaly's statement to Chief Cockrell. One of the bullets fired by the belligerents passed so close to the head of a lady coming out of the Post-office that she was knocked down and fainted away. She was carried from the battlefield by spectators.

Interior California.

Santa Barbara, June 16.—George Hernster and Henry Cook were arrested to-day for violating the local option law. They paid their fines, and their saloons are now closed. Three more cases are to be prosecuted to-morrow.

Los Angeles, June 16.—In the County Court to-day the case of Vasquez and Labrado Corrono came upon two indictments for robbery. Corrono was given until to-morrow to plead.

OREGON

Thos. Gerand is on trial at Salem for the murder of Thomas Hubbard.

Wool buyers in Umatilla county are paying 24 cents per pound, delivered at Umatilla Landing.

The crickets lately quite numerous in some parts of Eastern Oregon are happily disappearing.

Cows on the bottom lands in Umatilla are eating poisonous herbs which are causing the death of a good many.

A campmeeting commencing Friday, June 18, 1871, will be held near the ferry, on the Meadows, Umatilla county.

No less than four attempts at burglary are reported in Salem in the Tuesday's *Statesman*. Several small sums of money and a few other articles were secured by the thieves.

There is to be a campmeeting held near McMinnville, Yamhill county, by the M. E. Church, commencing on Thursday of the present week and continuing over Sunday.

The Pendleton paper says: A foot race between an Indian and a white man came off this week out on the race track east of town. The noble red man of the forest beat the Caucasian several yards, whereat the redskins in attendance were highly elated and manifested their joy by whooping and yelling and hearty cachinnations.

William Bowman, living six or eight miles southeast of Pendleton, on Tuesday of last week, had his right leg badly injured by some of the machinery of a mower. The horses attached to the machine became unmanageable and ran away, and in attempting to stop them the lad received an injury which, though not necessarily fatal, will be apt to lay him up for some weeks. Dr. Dickerson was called in to dress the wound.

The Anti-Secret Society.—A dispatch from Syracuse, N. Y., dated June 4th, says: The Anti-Secret Society Convention to-day adopted resolutions declaring that in all secret oath-bound fraternities, including granges and secret temperance societies, the Convention recognized a conspiracy against all who do not belong to them, and a standing menace of the religion of Jesus Christ; expressing special opposition to speculative Free Masonry, refusing to vote for Masons for civil office, and agreeing to raise $4,000 for the support of a general agent and lecturer. Members fees fixed at twenty-five cents a year and life memberships $10. A letter to the President was adopted to be signed by the officers protesting against the proposed Masonic dedication of public buildings in Chicago. Indianapolis was selected as the place, and the third Wednesday in August as the time of holding the National Convention to adopt a political platform for the American Anti-Secret Society party.

Rev. "Adirondack" Murray Called to New York.—The N. Y. *Herald* says: The congregation of Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of the Church of the Disciples, Boston, are not disposed to allow him to accept a call from the Church of the Messiah, of this city.

THE PIONEERS OF OREGON

SECOND ANNUAL REUNION OF THE OREGON PIONEER ASSOCIATION, HELD AT AURORA, MARION COUNTY, JUNE 16TH, 1871—INTERESTING EXERCISES, PROCESSION, MUSIC, ADDRESSES—A REVIEW OF THE EARLY DAYS OF OUR GREAT STATE.

Many an old resident of our State hailed the dawn of yesterday morning with glad hearts, as the day was to be the occasion of the annual meeting of many of the pioneers who blazed the pathway at an early period in this land, along which the then future should lead the great train of civilization and commerce. Notwithstanding the upper elements presented omens of rain, the shower which fell was a genial one, and had no power to dampen the ardor of those who for a quarter of a century or more had heard and felt the pattering of our Oregon mists. The place of meeting, Aurora, was happily selected both as to location and the accommodations there offered for such gatherings. Old Marion perhaps boasts more men who are properly styled pioneers than any other county in the State, and it was fitting that the locality should be selected with reference to their convenience.

The train bound southward from Portland arrived at Aurora about 10 A. M., crowded with passengers from this city and stations this side, a very large number going from Oregon City and Canemah. But those on this train composed but a small portion of the

GREAT CROWDS

Which came from other directions, on the cars from Salem and from the country for scores of miles around, on foot, horseback, in carriages and in wagons. In fact, not only the Pioneers who did so much to make Oregon what she is were present, but those who came to this coast years after, and saw the fruits of pioneer toil and privation, were there to join in paying their respects to those fathers and mothers of Oregon and participate in the scenes of the day. At a low estimate full fifteen hundred persons were on the grounds. About ten o'clock the clouds began to clear away, and until 3 P. M. the weather was very fair and pleasant. At half past 10

THE PROCESSION

Began to form on the street leading south from the railroad station, under the direction of the Grand Marshal, W. S. Herren, Esq. The procession marched at a few minutes before 11 A. M. in the following order:

1st. Standard Bearers, of whom there were three, one bearing the flag of the Association, the other two each carrying the Stars and Stripes.

2d. Two old veterans who fought under the First Napoleon, one of them a witness of the burning of Moscow and the other having been on the field of Waterloo when the "flower of La Belle France" fell before the hosts of Britain.

3d. The Aurora Brass Band, discoursing excellent and appropriate music.

4th. President and Vice President of the Oregon Pioneer Association.

5th. Chaplain and Orator of the Day.

6th. Secretary and Treasurer of the Oregon Pioneer Association.

7th. Members of the Pioneer Association and Historical Society of Astoria.

8th. Invited guests.

9th. All persons, male or female, who came to Oregon prior to the close of 1843.

10th. All who came between the years 1843 and 1853.

11th. Members, male and female, of the Oregon Pioneer Association.

12th. All citizens not belonging to any of the divisions before mentioned.

THE LINE OF MARCH

Was through the principal streets of the village across the bridge to the beautiful park on the west. These grounds have been visited by thousands of the people of Oregon, and all who have seen them know their adaptation to the purposes of a meeting of this character. Suffice it to say that at this particular season of the year these grounds are very beautiful, or, as the ladies say, "a perfect little paradise in appearance." Flowers of every hue bloom all around, bowers and shady walks run through the entire plat in various directions, and everything is had off to lend attraction to a spot which the hand of Nature left no barren waste.

On arriving at the grounds we found ample arrangements for the comfort of the large audience in the way of seats and a well arranged platform for those who were to address the people.

THE ADDRESSES.

Quite a number of speakers were to make brief remarks, but the principal speakers were Hon. S. F. Chadwick, Secretary of State, and His Excellency, Hon. L. F. Grover. Others were to speak in the afternoon, but we were compelled to return on the Portland bound train and did not have the pleasure of hearing others than these whose addresses we publish. Hon. F. X. Matthieu, President of the Association, called the meeting to order, saying:

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Oregon Pioneer Association: In opening the exercises of our second annual reunion permit me to congratulate you one and all, upon this happy meeting of long cherished friends—the fathers and mothers of Oregon's earliest Christian civilization.

I see around me a goodly number of faces that were familiar to me more than thirty years ago. To have seen them at that time in the full vigor of youthful man and womanhood buoyed up only by their firm resolves and looking long years in the future, for the rewards which their posterity are now enjoying, you would have beheld as true a type of the Western Pioneer as ever followed the course of the setting sun.

I am truly proud to say in the presence of the sea of upturned faces before me here to-day that although *Old Time* has brought his many years of toil, with privations and hardships incident to frontier life and has given to many of our friends a venerable appearance, they are nevertheless the same honored and honorable Pioneers to-day I have done.

The President then introduced Rev. J. L. Parrish, who offered a very appropriate prayer, returning thanks to the Supreme Ruler of all things for the merciful kindness shown to the handful of men and women who sought in the then wilderness of savages and wild beasts to build the foundation of a great State, and for the glorious results of the Pioneers' efforts, and invoking the Divine favor upon Oregon in all the coming years.

At the conclusion of the prayer and after more music,

HON. S. F. CHADWICK

Was introduced and in a clear and forcible manner delivered the following address:

Pioneers of Oregon—Ladies and Gentlemen—Fellow Citizens: We welcome this occasion with more than ordinary interest. We have come together at this time as friends and neighbors to rejoice over the achievements of the early settlers of Oregon, and to celebrate her final deliverance from the grasp of a foreign power, attending to her possession and the settlement of her title without an appeal to war. As pioneers of Oregon we meet to enjoy the amenities of social intercourse, and to break bread together. The Great Father of all He who has made us all has so constituted us that we can sympathize with each other, work for each other, delight in the prosperity of one another, bear each other's trials and misfortunes, commune in memory the old with the new, and celebrate a whole pioneer life in one day, and thus unite in one scene of pleasure the past with the present. His is it that one long day of toil and trial is ever blindly drawn into the hidden mysteries of the future, and it is but a moment of suspense for dreams or reflection—repose without rest, the morrow come, bearing the effects of yesterday's burden upon man and in vestibule and his fellows on and on in the line of mutual action.

We meet to-day to commune and review the years of our experience here and we rejoice with prosperity, and our eyes see the old landmarks in the columns of the table of our social and business intercourse. Ciphers which add nothing to the result, and which are ornamental only, may have crept into this record. But there is no exclusion of the true. Each one of you by your cheerful presence confesses to a value and shows an abundance of everything, that does not add in a substantial manner to your common prosperity.

Nature, smiling through her rills, streams, hills, valleys and mountains, greets us this morning and welcomes us to partake of her bountiful hospitality. How beautiful she is! Clothed in her attractive habiliments of Spring, in her tender strong but gracious reproduction of everything to her kingdom for the sustenance of man. Here are flowers of every hue and description filling the air with fragrance; the woods and forests are made attractive by the shrill notes of nature's sweet songsters; Spring, in all her beauty, like hope in its innocent fullness, charms us. It possesses us filling us with the promise of offerings; the mind craves and bespeaks the approach of an abundant harvest for our physical

well being, a year of plenty for the husbandman, he who beholds his flocks and herds, as an [illegible] which [illegible] bright heart he may go forth to the hills [illegible] [illegible] this plenteous [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] of the Great Giver of all [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] that Nature makes for us. By the aid of her wealth we are prepared [illegible] With gratitude for all these blessings, we enter upon this day as a day of jubilee. The object of this society now [illegible] organized with a large membership is to bring together in annual reunion the pioneers of Oregon. There is an institution which should have greater claims upon pioneers than that which unites them in the grand alliance of brotherhood? Through your privations and sufferings you had nothing to lead or guide you but the mysterious hand of Providence. Should you not then before starting out upon that journey from which none shall ever return meet as often as possible to show your affection for the marked regions [illegible] and the present scene of action. To do this these meetings are necessary. We must preserve in memory and history the names and virtues of the members of this Association, and the events great and small through which they have passed. We must weigh in the scale of human progress one year with another. Very many of the living once stately [illegible] whose early [illegible] are gone forever, in a marked [illegible] contrast on the other. It is at the domestic hearth stone at the festive board and in the promotions gathering that the weightier and more interesting facts are brought out. It is there where the mind lingers the longest, and where friends feel the strength of the cord that binds them together. How valuable, then, is this day to the Pioneers of Oregon. Continue to cultivate it. May you all live long to enjoy its annual return. Your number will not increase beyond that of the Pioneers. Time, instead of adding to it, will diminish it. When one is taken away there will be none to take his place. Indeed it is an honor to be reckoned among the Pioneers of Oregon. Your position is an enviable one. And generation after generation for whom your work has been done may well but vainly crave the opportunity to enroll their names in your lists and records as Pioneers, and upon the establishment of a new State as its founders. They will regard your sacrifices as dross compared with the golden fame that is yours forever.

Come then to this grand repast. You who are bent down with care like the bow when it is strung for constant use, and who require a day of relaxation, come! You who have plodded along as if upon an endless journey, if any there are, step aside now and join these festivities. You who are seeking relief from constant application take now your day of recreation. All who can should contribute to the pleasures of this occasion. Remember how true it is that there is no day of jubilee for the idle man.

This day the 17th of June, the fifth of this reunion, commemorates an important event in the history of Oregon. The question of title to all the territory lying west of the Stony or Rocky Mountains and between the parallels of latitude 42° and 54° 40', was a serious matter of dispute between Great Britain and the United States for years. Both great Powers claimed all of Oregon. On the 20th of October, 1818, a convention of joint occupancy between Great Britain and the United States was signed in London. In 1827 this treaty of joint occupancy was renewed, with the privilege to either party of abrogating it after one year's notice to the other. Under this condition of things Oregon began to be settled principally by Americans. In 1844 this important question of title to Oregon was again agitated. The probability of a war with Great Britain and of its direful consequences, and the determination to maintain our title to Oregon, distracted this entire nation. Political considerations of the [most] important [character] in the United States upon this exciting subject. At this time those twin sisters, Texas and Oregon, were brought to notice by their godfathers, the Pioneers, and were taken up at once and made the issues in the Presidential Convention of that year, and after a severe struggle the people of the United States, by their votes, affirmed their legitimacy, and to-day they salute each other from the extreme south and north as sisters from whom there are none more beautiful in our Republic. Official notice that the treaty of joint occupancy should cease was given by the United States. Negotiations followed, which terminated in a peaceful settlement of the title, which culminated on the 17th of June, A. D. 1846, by the signing of the treaty in regard to limits westward of the Rocky Mountains by the respective plenipotentiaries of these two great nations. Thus this load of anxiety was removed and a feeling of joy and security pervaded the whole country. But none were more overjoyed by the removal of this weight from them than that little band of Pioneers who were a part and parcel of the title to Oregon. When the news of the signing of this treaty was received in this Territory it came as a bright star of hope. Those who foresaw how it would cloud the darkness that almost led to despair could now behold the light beyond, and gave thanks at the very time itself. That great cloud of doubt that had stood over this little territory, so long ready to burst at any moment and deluge the country with blood, had now by the gentle and ever blossoming hand of compromise been rolled beyond the mountains and dissipated into light by which a dark and gloomy pioneer could be seen as an attractive land to the immigrant. The consummation of this great event occurred on this day, and well may you celebrate it. It is your day. It is your own.

This news did not reach Oregon for several months after its publication East. As an instance of the patriotism of the American sympathizers, how it would in the course of the way to mention the following incident: On the 4th of July, 1846—months before you received the news of the adoption of the treaty of the 17th of June preceding—an[d] while you were yet ignorant of what had taken place in regard to Oregon—you celebrated in a heavy rain the anniversary of American Independence. The Oregon Rangers, a military company organized in May previous, were out in force and despite the inclemency of the weather acquitted themselves creditably. There is nothing, in rain to deter an Oregonian in the pleasure of duty. There may be some one in this company here to-day. This celebration was not for display. It was not mere pomp and parade to gratify the applause of men for this small band attracted a good portion of the settlers. Nor was it an idle pastime. It was social in its nature, sincere in its object, and eminently patriotic. These Pioneers were repeating, for the purpose of preserving, the traditions of their fathers in a land which for aught they knew was still claimed as it had been by Great Britain, and liable to fall in part or wholly into her hands through the skill of diplomacy or by the arbitrament of war. What a 4th of July that would have been to you had you then known that your own land—your Oregon—had [illegible] that of your fathers been conceded to you by the only adverse claimant among the powers of the earth, that the Government of your fathers was [now yours] and that the day you were celebrating was [illegible] match a day for Oregon. After all this was it to stand for a victory over doubt? The battle of New Orleans was fought after peace had been declared, but before the fact had reached the contending armies. Was it any the less a victory over the surroundings? We allude to this matter in no invidious sense. Our Pioneers of other nationalities were as true to their own countries, and this is of Great Britain especially, no doubt desired their scale of title to turn in her favor—a natural result of the birth and education of the subject or citizen, no matter of what country.

American Pioneers do not go into new countries to open the way for citizens to follow with military strength and display. Nations bent upon the acquisition of territory for power and subjugation have claimed their advances into foreign countries by the force of arms [illegible] and destruction marked their policy and their marches. In the American practice we sometimes find the navigator in advance of the landsman, but both preceding the soldier differing in the particulars from the custom of an earlier civilization. The real Pioneer of America has been the hunter. Daniel Boone is the type. Among the noble traits of the pioneer of Oregon whose dependence was [on] himself [illegible] upon his own resources and future's generous gifts. He took possession of the land and in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labor he was enabled to enlarge his lot and fill his fortune. In the natural order of things [illegible] on a prudent and industrious [illegible] and the gradual increase of [illegible] [illegible] upon its opportunities offered [illegible] [illegible] and the skillful hand of [illegible] [illegible] But [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

But the Pioneer has his day in which he has [illegible] [illegible] regard [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] this life. He made the [illegible] It is forced is from the fact that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] who do not possess it. [illegible] genius of invention. The most successful [illegible] have at one time been regarded as visionary [illegible] We need not consult the history [illegible] of the many martyrs to science in proof of this fact. The principle is found in every [illegible] where and is still as fresh as in the days of the celebrated astronomer [illegible] without the punishment inflicted by rulers. Apply the test to the pioneers of America [illegible] and what do we find? Notwithstanding the fact that America has belonged to the civilized Pioneer from the day of Columbus to the present time, yet we find Isabella connected with any of its governments. Our own country, for instance, never has helped those who have not first helped themselves. American pioneers must first do their work and that with success and make themselves a name worthy of national recognition before the United States will make them and their new country an integral part

of the Union. Discovery, enterprise, experiment and an apprenticeship at the hazard and expense of the Pioneer, and crowned with victory, reward his labor and in the arm of the Government which is a protector against a military, is the would be the most a new member of the great body politic. This policy, from which Oregon has suffered, is peculiar and questionable. Pioneers at the outset have never received but faint hope of encouragement from State or nation. Illustrations of enterprises and expeditions [of] explorations have been with [illegible] for instance, put on foot in almost every case by private enterprise. We have remarked that after the pioneer has won his prize, Government helps in and others its power to preserve it. Oregon did not receive this national protection until nearly sixty years after her pioneers had made the Government established the American title to this territory, as against the claim of England. Our Government used her title to Oregon upon the acts and records of the pioneers both on land and water, *but never by any act of the Government or of Congress* in the first place. In Spanish, French and American history we find our title to Oregon. The French and Spanish claims were ceded to the United States, leaving England claimant for its settlement. The very title the pioneers acquired as Americans was at a later day asserted by our Government only in its own success, quieted by the treaty of the 17th of June, 1846. It was nearly thirty years after the line of the northwest boundary was established by our pioneers as firmly as it is to-day, though not agreed upon by the Governments of England and America before the joint occupancy of the territory was accepted for the time being as the proper way of staving off the final determination of the Oregon question. Oregon is not an exception in not receiving aid from the Government during her early struggle for existence. Other discoveries by pioneers and even their expeditions have not only been neglected but have actually been discouraged by the authority that should have encouraged them. Notwithstanding the pioneer is by many looked upon as one whose work ends with his exploit, history never deserts him, *but boldly shows* the fact in every case of discovery, that the unappreciated Pioneer is far in advance of the Government under which he lived. The policy and the power of governments have been to restrain men to limit their sphere of action to certain bounds. But the Pioneer has no respect for such a doctrine; he would break the chain forged for him and give to man the privilege to roam over the world coextensive with his spirit of adventure.

The first charter granted by King James in 1706 to Virginia limited the settlements to one hundred miles in the interior and although it was afterwards modified, steps were taken to prevent settlement west of the Alleghany mountains. In 1773 Daniel Boone and his associates settled in Kentucky in violation of the proclamation of George III issued ten years before, and defended it with their own blood and treasure for sixteen years thereafter. Tennessee was settled at a subsequent period contrary to the express orders of this Government and that of North Carolina. Several of the new Western States were settled in privation and hardship, unaided by the Government. The early settlers of Iowa were commanded in the name of the United States to withdraw from the country in which they had settled under the pretences of the law. Three hundred adventurous men were expelled from where now stands the city of Dubuque by the Government, after they had successfully defended themselves against Black Hawk and his band of warriors during the spring and summer preceding. The first settlers of Burlington were driven off and their property destroyed by officers of the Government, although the country had been purchased, but the treaty had not been ratified.

The Pioneers of Oregon were looked upon as men possessing bold and reckless spirits, though they and their accusers generally were boys together. It was openly declared in 1846 in order to justify the Government in withholding aid from you, that the Oregon trouble was caused by the restless spirit of Western men, and they were condemned for seeking homes across the Rocky Mountains. The following language of Mr. Pendleton, of Virginia, in Congress in 1846 found favor among several statesmen. In speaking of the pioneers of Oregon he said: "Why is it with instinctive aversion they retire before the advance of civilization, preferring the wild excitement and rugged discomforts of the wilderness to the repose, the security and refinement of social and cultivated life? They manifest their attachment in disregarding the influences that bind ordinary men to the places of their nativity, by snapping recklessly the ties of blood and kindred. * * * *It is the policy* of our Government to be running over the world looking after citizens whose allegiance is only manifested by acts of expatriation." Had the Congress of the United States at that time been composed of men as far behind the Oregon pioneers in the scale of civilization as this gentleman was, or as those who were wedded to the unjust policy of the Government so dear to that gentleman, Oregon would be to-day by the unfriendly action of that body, cut off from that Government that does not run over the world looking after citizens whose allegiance is only manifested by acts of expatriation. But thanks to the influence of a higher power that which made you the architects of your own good fortune also made you masters of the situation in taking upon yourselves the form and responsibilities of government to such an extent as to entitle you to the consideration and the respect of a powerful nation. Your political position and provisional structure not only commanded the admiration of two great rival powers, but caused a deeply rooted jealousy to exist between them. And when your claims were presented to the National Congress of your own people it might well be said for a season: Wisdom crieth without, she uttereth her voice in the streets. That voice was at last heard in the halls of Congress and the civilization which was your boast opened the eyes of the National Government to the ungenerous policy which it was pursuing, and to the pernicious influence of those who would offer you no protection and would not even shield you from reproach. Your example was not only the cause of the action in your behalf, but it was that which suggested a humane policy in the place of one which was inhuman. Think of it for a moment. Pioneers were to be driven out of their own country, expatriated not by their own act but by their far off law makers because they were in advance of that civilization which confines itself to the atmosphere of "refined and cultivated life"—words in themselves pleasing to the ear but in their application possessing no legitimate significance. What would this nation be if the Pioneers in the face of law, of all conventionalities and of a ruinous policy of government had not gone forth and braved the dangers of a frontier life? Not the glorious expanse of territory we now possess extending from the ocean on the east to the ocean on the west of the Continent and from the British Possessions on the north to Mexico on the south, but the strip of country lying along the Atlantic coast from Maine to Florida extending west as far as the Alleghany mountains would be the United States of America. One breath of your pure mountain air is worth all the lavender water that ever refined governments or law makers. It will impart more life and make the mind clearer and the heart better than all the cosmetics in the world. Your work was no parlor game with kid gloves. It was for humanity and for Him who is rejoicing at the habitable parts of His earth and whose delights are with the sons of men. This feeling of indifference towards the Pioneers on the part of governments was plainly shown by our own even *after the treaty of 1846 had been promulgated*, and you were not insensible of it. Your esteemed Governor Abernethy spoke volumes for you in the following extract from his message of Dec. 7, 1847, a year and a half after the event of June 17, 1846. He says: "Fellow citizens, Contrary to the expectations of all who reside in this Territory, you are again convened under the Provisional Government of Oregon. * * * We have been sadly disappointed and hope which was so fondly cherished begins to sink into despair in the hearts of many. * * Our situation is not a pleasant one on account of the uncertainty of it. We may be in less than six months under the laws and Government of the United States and we may on the other hand exist in our present state several years. * * * The laws should be published in a convenient form and a fund set apart for treating with Indians and many other things provided for that we have thus far dispensed with but which must be attended to in order that we may carry out the principles under which we have associated." From which we infer that you were as self reliant then as when first you found your wilderness home and that you relied more upon the *principles under which* you had associated yourselves together than upon the ephemeral promises of distant law makers. Your own history, your own experience, your patience, your love of country, all go to prove more fully that you were in advance of your Government in every particular that affected your welfare. It is a fault in a republic to think that the Government can do the thinking of its citizens. It can no more do the brain work of its people than it can do their fighting, but it is equally an error for a Government to think that it is in advance of the people especially of its *expatriated pioneers*. You did not go out from your early homes because you were behind the Government in its struggle for existence, but to provide for yourselves with new homes, to add to your country's greatness, and to secure for it that which it would not have obtained had it not been for your spirit of enterprise and determination to become self supporting, and a self governed people.

We mention these facts in no captious spirit. We allude to them to ennoble the Pioneer in settling his accounts. His is a large balance, though his patriot [illegible] *and his credit is* his bread; he is a broken [illegible] but his wants are small, he lives himself. For this reason, [illegible] while he lives he is to be [illegible] [illegible] that is due him. No one having contributed to make the Pioneer what he has made of himself there is no knowledge of him except what is found in his work in after years. When his life has been spent for mankind then may he some appreciation of his services. Having pursued a life not supported by Government but rather against its policy he has no reports to make to it whereby his fame may become great at once through the influence of his nation. *Hence he is looked upon as one who goes into a* new country—and that is the last of him—some body else must settle it up. Even this admission shows that the pioneer has done more for mankind and for his country than has the Government. It is in the defense of the Pioneer that we find pleasure in these remarks. He has a record above that of almost all other men and should receive the praise that is due to it. It is more valuable and interesting than that of those who avail themselves of the line of trees which he has blazed out upon his trail, or of the course marked upon the chart of the trackless sea. He may be the last person thought of, but

if recollection is permitted to do its work for the undertaking he seems to come first in the mind and [illegible] at every person who believes the excellencies of true manhood, and who possesses gratitude enough to honor this achievement for mankind. The benefits of his race will not die but his memory will [be] revered in grateful remembrance by those who [follow] his behest.

The pioneers of our country are men of strong will, fixed principles, full of resources, mentally and physically generous and humane, self made and self controlled, ready and capable of meeting every emergency, able to master every trade or profession. We have the Oregon Pioneers. These men are a credit to the sciences of agriculture and mechanics, to the professions, to commerce and its financial dependencies, in short to every honorable calling. They are the men for the times and generation in which they live, and the world has no place in which she can hide such men. They are leaders in all ages and countries and in every condition of life. Their heroism is the admiration of mankind. Their reward is in the impulse of doing good. They are never so rich as when struggling in poverty and under adverse circumstances, and never so poor as when they greet success they find nothing more to achieve. Their condition bespeaks their character however humble or exalted their origin—and their labors a glorious destiny. As against Government the pioneer is the instrument of providence to lead adventurous men out to other fields and to found new States, though he may not live to behold the gratitude of his deeds. We will place him therefore where Providence places him, where mankind honor him, and where his name shall stand forever enabled by his own labors and by the perils endured for his race.

Your presence in this Territory had much to do in hastening the adjustment of the title to Oregon. You built your fortunes upon this title, and you lighted the light of the United States to the territory. How much there was that was accidental on your part in this chain of title is for your contemplation. It is no doubt interesting. We often wonder at the apparently *insignificant circumstances which bring out or change the fortunes of* such and nations. One word, one indifferent act may do it. Every one of you can remember the first thought of Oregon, and the circumstances under which you made your outfit. They were comparatively slight then, but now we regard them as of the utmost importance in a social, political and national point of view. It was a slight thing in itself that Columbus, poor and discouraged, took the Monastery of La Rabida in his way to remove his son Diego, but the unexpected interview which there *took place with Juan Perez, who had been the* Queen's confessor, led to a train of circumstances which caused afterwards ten different localities to contend for the honor of his birth. When John Kendrick, with his fleet of vessels, the *Washington* and *Columbia*, sailed from Boston, Massachusetts, in 1787 for the almost unknown North Pacific ocean he had no thought of Oregon and yet that act in its results had its effect upon the destiny of this Territory. Had Great Britain pursued a liberal course towards the United States after the war with the Colonies, the probability is that the *Washington* and *Columbia* would not have made their appearance in what is now known as the Canal de Haro and the Columbia river, events which established the American title to Oregon as against Great Britain and Spain, the oldest claimant of all, asserted her title against the British to the whole extent of the coast, and as against Russia to latitude 59°. Spain transferred her claim to the United States. So soon says Mr. Bancroft, as the Independence of the United States was acknowledged by Great Britain, and the strict enforcement of the old unrepealed navigation laws cut them off from their former *habits of commerce and it became a question from* what ports American ships could bring home coffee, sugar, spices and tea. All British colonies were barred against them as much as were those of Spain. So American ships sailed into Eastern oceans, where trade with the natives was free. Americans observing the fondness of the Chinese for furs, sailed fearlessly from the Chinese seas or round Cape Horn to the northwest coast of America in quest of peltry to exchange for the costly fabrics of China. They were in the waters of Northwest America long before the Hudson Bay Company.

Several gentlemen in Boston fitted out for the Pacific Ocean these ships the *Washington* and *Columbia*, namely J. Barrell, S. Brown, C. Bulfinch, J. Darby, C. Hatch and J. M. Pintard, in the year 1787, and placed them under the command of John Kendrick. This navigator sailed through the Straits of Fuca in the *Washington* just at the time when the Constitution of the United States went into operation, two years before Vancouver, the English navigator, and before Quimper and De Haro. It was the information received by the British Admiralty of the discovery by Capt. Kendrick that led Vancouver to make the voyage. Capt. Kendrick had entered every channel inlet and harbor where there was a chance for traffic. The *Columbia*, under the command of Capt. Robert Gray, to whom it had been transferred in 1789, in May 1792 entered the Columbia river and made an exploration of its mouth. In 1804-5 Lewis and Clark traced the Columbia from its source to the ocean, where Capt. Gray had christened it after the name of his ship. That the land and water pioneers might leave a record of title which no human agency could efface, it was left to complete the scene and as if to awaken our Government to a sense of its obligation to you that the world should witness the shocking and heart rending tragedy on the banks of the Upper Columbia—the murder of the martyred Whitman and family, whose blood consecrated the land of the heathen to all that is ennobling in civilization and then mingled with the ceaseless flow of the waters of the Columbia. And it is but a few months past since England is still contending for the American possessions in the north, submitted, with the United States, the question of boundary for settlement to the Emperor of Germany. A final decision has been made, taking the water line through the Canal de Haro, as claimed by the United States, as the north west boundary of the Oregon possessions. Thus this great question has been settled upon the acts and discoveries of Oregon Pioneers.

We requested Mr. Minto, one of the early pioneers to give his impressions of the state of public feeling among the settlers of Oregon prior to the treaty of 1846. From personal experience and observation he makes the following reply: "A few incidents will be sufficient to indicate to you what it was. In 1844, when I arrived in the valley of the Willamette, the British sloop-of-war *Modest* was either moving on the coast near the mouth of the Columbia river or in the river itself, often as far up the river as Vancouver, then the chief post of the Hudson Bay Company west of the Rocky mountains. The company that season 1844 had erected a bastion on the northwest angle of this stockade. Of course the Americans perfectly understood this as a preparation for defence in case of a war for possession of the country and it frequently happened that in so small a number of persons as would man a Chinook canoe, a count would be made to ascertain who would fight for British and who for American interests in such a contingency. In the fall and winter of 1845 the *Modest* lay in the Columbia and her officers made frequent excursions inland. During harvest a party headed by Lieutenant Peel (now Sir Robert Peel), son of the eminent statesman of that name made the tour of the Willamette valley. I met him at the farm of Daniel Matheny (now the site of the town of Wheatland). I heard Mr. Matheny ask him how he liked the appearance of the country. His answer was: 'Mr. Matheny, it is certainly the most beautiful country. In the natural state that I ever saw, and I only fear we (the British) shall fail in securing the ownership of it.' Yet the young Briton did what he could to keep alive the sentiment of ownership among those who had a leaning towards the British interests. Early in 1846 a ball was given on the floor of Dr. McLaughlin's mill at Oregon City. I know Peel and other others of the *Modest* were present, and I know Peel bet the wine with the late Dr. Robert Newell that the most of the men then present would take the British side in case of a contest. Lieut. Peel lost the bet and showing some chagrin in his manner offered to bet another bottle of wine that a man he indicated sitting right opposite to him across the mill floor would fight under the British flag. Dr. Newell took the bet. That man was asked to cross the floor when this question was put to him: 'Under which flag would you support in case of war for this country?' The answer was quick and clear: 'I fight under the Stars and Stripes myself.' The party making the answer was Willard H. Rees, present Secretary of the Oregon Pioneer Association. The feeling of nationality on either side though often exhibited in spirited discussion like the above and in some cases equally spirited action was in the main not very demonstrative, but the anxiety was very deep and general among the Americans, both native and foreign born, before we got the news of the treaty, and its results. To very many it was still involved the question of returning our families back across the mountains and vast plains, and I have no doubt many who have made that journey without much thought of its magnitude, and its dangers were very desirous not to be forced to taste again the hard endurance and dangerous privations just as terrible from a repetition of it. The news of the treaty came at last however and keep and heartfelt was the joy that came with it for it brought the conviction to many that though we were far removed we were not forgotten by our fellow citizens of the Atlantic seaboard."

Mr. Minto not being able to be present on this occasion sends you his greeting in the following kindly words: "I hope you will have a good time at the approaching reunion of the fathers and mothers of Oregon as a civilized community."

The news of the signing of the treaty of 1846 was received in Oregon with feelings which plainly indicated the importance of the measure. Joint occupancy that uncertain tenure by which power was held was at an end. Thus that there were no jealousies lurking in the minds of some of these pioneers in reference to the country would render the picture still and unnatural. But those jealousies were light. No contention resulted from them. The American Pioneer was educated in a land where the stranger was welcome to tarry, where the alien was invited to become a citizen on terms of equality. He who presented the pleasing spectacle of the inhabitants of a country owing allegiance to different sovereignties, placing acquisitions in the authority of one. The American and foreigner were strangers only in name. The former said to the latter under this treaty of 1846, "this is the country of the alien, of the stranger, come and partake of it. It is your country and my country and it is for our descendants forever." The announcement of this news and the subsequent Congressional action came as a promise of a day of rest. As you had come here to unite your fortunes for weal or woe, you readily received this proclamation of peace and good will. Your prayers were not only in harmony with your

hope, but they were answered. These western valleys possessing a fruitful soil and temperate climate so well adapted to the trade of the ocean, now presented additional inducements to the industrious. They looked more beautiful to the lithe, to the unset [illegible] husbandman than ever. They had a value which it seems they did not before possess; the hills and mountains that were reference points for the huntsman as he pursued his game over them now appeared to become objects of grandeur, something for the admiration of man. The whole country now offered tempting rewards to industry, and you all felt rich in the anticipation of the abundance that was in store for you. Hope and contentment took the place of doubt and disappointment. The gloom and despondency that surrounded your cabins was now dispelled. Friendship tried and brightened in the very fire of adversity, assured you that you were now one people in purpose and action; that your life, property and country were protected. Governments as an evidence of their authority and skill, like partisans, may transmit to posterity the schemes, the contrivances and diplomacy by which they obtained power and exercised it. But they are of no benefit to the subject. The prize you have handed down is not of a questionable character. It is one which involves the question of peaceful existence. It is for man, home and country, purchased by sacrifices which none of your descendants will ever realize or fully appreciate. They may applaud and reverence you as they will, but they can never take upon themselves your character or experience.

Your mission did not end with your arrival in the Territory, nor did you wait for the second influx of pioneers to sow that you might reap. The improvements and discoveries in science and art which have been made in the world in your day are known to you. You have kept even pace with them and have given your children the benefit of them so far as your means and opportunity would permit. You built steamboats and sail vessels for your river and coast trade. Upon every navigable stream in Oregon we find evidences of your skill and perseverance. You have done as much as you could for railroad *communication and to complete those enterprises* in this behalf begun in your midst. You have opened thoroughfares all over the Territory. You have established commerce by land and sea. You had teachers among your number able and efficient. Over thirty years ago you founded an institution of learning that has to day an enduring memory. It flourishes in all its departments. It is the pioneer institution of Oregon and stands out like Mt Hood in beautiful relief from like bodies that surround it. The fame of this institution, the old Willamette University, will grow as time moves on. Every city *and every town of size sufficient to be called such* was started by one or more pioneers. Your principle mills and factories have the same honor attached to them. You have carved this large and flourishing State out of the Oregon Territory, and divided it with your associate pioneers and brethren of Washington, who share in the honors due to the Oregon fathers. You have made your State a model of economy and substantial prosperity, the pride of every pioneer within the limits of your territory. And if there is anything wanting to complete the triumph of civilization here it is not known, unless *it be a railroad from the Atlantic States direct to* Oregon. May you all live to witness the consummation of this essential object.

The news of the signing of the treaty of 1846 was not received by the telegraph or by railroad. Both of these great aids to human progress were then unknown on this coast. It came here by water, by way of the Sandwich Islands, where it was reprinted in the *Polynesian* from the New York *Gazette and Times*, and in December of the same year Governor Abernethy referred to this information in his message to the Oregon Legislature. You had everything to discourage you for a long time still, you did not camp upon your trail nor leave ruins for others to build upon. That you should look for a resting place only, and there stop and become mere blanks, was an absolute impossibility. You were increasing in thought and usefulness. The assertion that "He who learns the trade of pin making will continue to make pins all his life," has no application to the general affairs of men, nor even to the trade itself, any more than it has to say that Benjamin Franklin should have made soap and cut wicks to the end of his days. Man in his philosophical development rises often from the simplest and most obscure condition to opulence in the treasures of the mind. The humblest may become the most exalted. And that which is hidden by poverty and adverse circumstances may be opened by virtue of its own merit and experience to the richest mental reward.

Those who do the most for mankind are not found among those who stay back, and I censure those who go forward in the world's drama at a sacrifice of life and property. Gold is the same when lurking in its mother vein or in the bosom of the earth as when it becomes the setting of the diamond. By toil and hardship it is brought out and by its association with the beautiful gem it is made more valuable. It is use that makes gold of any value whatever. So it is with the Pioneer. He must circulate. It is natural for man to run to everything that is beautiful and attractive in the search for wealth. The lad who ran to yonder hill to secure the purse of gold at the foot of the rainbow had his confidence in the prize changed to bitter disappointment when he found the rainbow still farther off—beyond the valley below him. You did not come here in search of gold. Travelers by land and voyagers by sea, like Columbus, are ever looking as Pioneers for homes and possessions and for the pride of posterity. The banner of the Pioneer bearing the motto "We shall live and die together" has been a power in the march of civilization. You had a common inheritance in the fate that should overtake you, the same hope in a life work. The treasures which you were in search of gold could not buy. They were Nature's offerings to industry, to heroism, to manhood. Man delights in these offerings, and will stake family, friends, property and his life upon them. Your experience has taught you this truth. But there is another important fact in this connection. The social relations of love of gold nor social relations brought you together and impelled you on your journey. You met as strangers with nothing before you but liberty and equality—elements found in the condition of every tribe of Indians with whom you came in contact. Something more was needed. Liberty and equality are not evidences of a civilized condition, though they should be a part of it. The social element is the key stone in this structure, and you soon realized this fact. Burke, one of the greatest statesmen living or dead, says: "Our manners, our civilization and all good things connected with manners and with civilization, have depended for ages upon two principles, I mean the spirit of a gentleman and the spirit of religion." It is to these principles manifested in your lives that we are indebted for this noble work for Oregon—your social ties were rendered strong and indissoluble by circumstances both pleasing and painful.

For years you dwelt within yourselves and a freedom of thought and action followed that made you, as it were, one family rather than mere strangers thrown together by the vicissitudes of adventure. At the time of your advent into this country you were made up of nearly all nationalities. So are the people of the United States generally. In older settled communities where interests are so diversified and capital so antagonistic the development of the social principle is necessarily slow. It does its work, not by the force of circumstances but through their accidents. Success intellectually, mechanically, commercially and in every department of life, develops the idea of social dependence when this principle really prevails not only kind and benevolent purposes are made to answer the wants of society, but the citizen is assured of the safety of his own life and property because he knows that he is pledged to the protection of the life and property of his neighbor. Civilization boasts of strides independent of this refining element, but her boastings are not evidences of true greatness. France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, was behind several of the neighboring powers in social activity, yet history informs us that during that period France was the most civilized country of Europe. But the true greatness of a nation consists in a union of these elements. Rome at the height of her glory was more social than when in her decline. At this period she exhibited the highest type of civilization. The glory of the ancient city rested upon her social foundation, and when that gave way her decline followed. The American proper as a general thing does not exert himself as he should for social conquest. He makes no sacrifices for it. Is it true that the American is the dyspeptic in mind, so to speak, that he has the reputation of being in body? In this particular you are in advance of the average American citizen. Cultivate your friendships. And may you never forget that the social qualities in their proper exercise are essential elements in that condition of human economy which secures a life of positive happiness and exalted purposes.

Accepting you in the light here presented you were instrumentalities in the hand of that mysterious but unerring power which moves mankind onward in social, moral and intellectual progression. When you survey the field before you and the extent of your operations, with what satisfaction you can rejoice in your day and generation. Permit us here to comprehend all pioneers by land and sea in everything for the development of the resources of Oregon and the promotion of her interests, taking the fact as the test rather than dates. I offer to all our congratulations and to ask who among you would give up his pioneer experience. If we venture. Is the bauble of political distinction or possession of treacherous wealth any consideration for such a surrender? Inquire of one, [of] the rich and the poor and even of those worn down by his appointment *or of the other always hoping*, yet always failing, whose life long toil has been totally unrewarded and whose last words on earth will be "I know I shall strike it yet." Ask those and all others if there is anything in this world they would exchange for this pioneer experience. We feel that we hear the answer from a united voice. Though these experiences were dearly and earnestly bought, yet we would sacrifice for them, even to privations of shelter, food and clothing, and to the exposure of self and little ones to the scalping knife and war club of the savage. These experiences are dear to us. The world possesses nothing that we would exchange for them. The whole of our suffering under these terrible auspices is almost forgotten and lost in the charm that accompanies the future. I am to reward of those who obey in these things on behalf of their race the command of the most potent [illegible] powers."

The scenes through which you have passed and those attending the discovery of gold on this coast will never be witnessed again in the history of the mines. We have but one '49. We shall never experience another.

[Concluded on Fourth Page.]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 17 1874

BEFORE AND AFTER THE ELECTION

"Before and after election are different things," was the response of an individual elected Sheriff some years ago when another individual demanded the performance made before the election that the latter should be appointed as his deputy. And the remark passed from mouth to mouth, and at every repetition there was a tone of mingled indignation and contempt. No baser thing could be done than to secure the assistance of a friend in the election under promise of giving him an office in return, and then coolly to say to him when he claimed the promise, "before and after election are different things." So said those who said anything about it.

Every two years a Legislature is chosen by the people of Oregon, every four years a Governor. And at all of these elections each party pledges its candidates to carry out certain reforms, so as to introduce a more economical system of administration of public affairs. From election to election echo the same pledges, and from Legislature to Legislature their performance is deferred. Instead of doing as they have agreed to do, the members, with a few exceptions, either neglect the details of business to such an extent as not to know in what particulars reform is needed or they employ themselves about personal and partisan schemes so they have no time for public business. They have obtained the votes of the people upon solemn promises of retrenchment and reform, and they disregard their promises, and even enact measures to increase the expenses of the Government, with perfect impunity. Nobody thinks of calling them to account, or at least no one seems to think it will do any good to do so. "Before and after election, are different things" with the Legislators and Governor, and nobody complains. To such an extent has this practice of making pledges before election, only to break them after, that most people have come to regard all the pledges in platforms, as merely electioneering schemes with no meaning, and no purpose beyond that of deluding such voters as may not have got their eyes open to such shallow devices. A gentleman of this city, who has been watching the great promises and small performances of the politicians for years, recently proposed as the most sensible platform "*Resolved*, That political platforms are too thin." This was scarcely too severe a satire on the course of all parties hitherto.

It is to be hoped the sharp contest that has just closed will result in making the Legislature and the Governor a little more attentive to their promises. They ought to cease their playing at politicians' games and set themselves earnestly about the work of relieving the people of all unnecessary burdens. Taxation can be reduced very considerably by diligent attention to the matter, and certainly there has been no lack of pledges for the making of the utmost reduction possible. The people have a right to expect something will be effected in this direction, and they should not fail to hold to a rigorous accountability those who fail to do their best endeavors to perform their pledges.

The members of the Legislature elected by the Independents have everything to gain by fulfilling their pledges and realizing the highest anticipations of their friends. They are not subject to the dictation, nor involved in the destiny of the old parties. Their interest lies in the faithful discharge of the obligations they took upon themselves in the canvass. So far as the binding force of those obligations are concerned, before and after election must not be different things. The people expect them to take in their hands when they go to Salem the declarations of principles upon which they were elected, and to make it their greatest business to secure legislation in accordance with the pledges therein contained or implied. If they fail to do this, they will prove themselves no better public servants than the others have been and no better men than they have been called when it has been said they would forget all their fine zeal for reform as soon as the election should be over.

HOME LIFE IN ARKANSAS

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing up the social life of Arkansas, presents a more favorable view of the civilization of that country than is commonly found in the newspapers. He says:

As a rule the planters live more simply than their fellows in the southeastern States. Throughout the year they are dependent for their plantation supplies upon store keepers and brokers, who make advances of provisions to them on their cotton crop. Consequently most of the planter's money comes to him in a lump at the selling season. The greater portion of the houses occupied by the smaller farmers and planters are of logs, the furniture being of the plainest and most substantial material. These people fully understand the importance of education. Their children are sent regularly to school, many of the girls finishing at one of the Eastern academies. This is particularly the case among the people of the northwest. In that section it is not unusual for the traveler to hear issuing from a humble but comfortably built log house the tones of a well played piano, or to find in some snug corner room a book case, filled with a well selected library.

This description, however, is not given as equally applicable to the inhabitants of every part of the State. The writer says that in the mountains the people are opinionated and lawless, many of them being unable to read and consequently depending on personal direction of certain leaders for guidance in public affairs. They are, however, an industrious and hardy community.

The system of farm labor seems to be peculiarly well adapted to a state of society such as exists there. Of this the same correspondent says:

One great peculiarity of Arkansas is the way in which farm hands are paid. Instead of being fed and allowed so much a month as wages they are given a share of the profit derived from the land which they cultivate. The land lord or planter furnishes land, houses, teams and tools, while the laborer gives all his time and supplies his own food. When the crop is harvested and ready for market it is divided between the master and servants. In this way an industrious and economical farm hand, with a wife and three or four children, estimating that the family will assist at the lighter work during the busy season, can cultivate about fifteen acres of cotton and five acres of corn the product of which can be sold in average seasons for about $1,250. Of this sum according to the share system, the laborer receives about $400 and the master the balance. In addition to the money thus earned the hand is allowed a small garden of his own, and in the prairie districts a range, on which to feed his cows and hogs. The mules and oxen are the only stock that are stall fed during the working season.

Thus it appears that the land of Elisha Baxter, the State with two Governors and no Supreme Court, the community that silences the law with arms and impeaches all its judicial officers who happen to differ in opinion from those in authority, has, notwithstanding all these rather unusual and not altogether prepossessing features, a pretty high appreciation of the best culture, and enjoys to a very considerable degree the advantages of such culture in its home life. This is another one of the endless succession of novel phases presented in the progress of the development of the great American commonwealth.

THE ABOLITION OF MOIETIES

It is an ill wind that blows no good to anybody. Even the infamous jobs in connection with the collection of the Government revenues which have been brought to light through recent Congressional investigations have produced one good result. The entire system of moieties that has formed a part of the machinery for collecting the revenues for a long time, has been brought under discussion, and its inherent rottenness has been so thoroughly exposed as to leave little doubt of its repeal. Indeed there seems to be no one in either branch of Congress, unless it is Mr B F Butler of the House who makes any pretense of favoring its continuance, and his favoring it is prompted in all probability, by his passion for taking the weak side on all such questions, rather than by any settled belief in the soundness of the system. Various bills for its repeal have been before the Finance Committee, and the only difficulty has been to agree upon the salaries to be paid to Collectors, when their moieties shall be taken away. It appears probable that an agreement will be reached by combining the main provisions of the bills of Senator Fenton and Representative Roberts. Both these enact the abolition of all moieties, but Roberts' bill, it is thought, leaves the compensation of Collectors inadequately provided for, while Fenton's supplies this defect by providing for the gradation of salaries according to the services actually performed. Mr Fenton, in his first draft left the fixing of these salaries in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, but an attack by Edmunds, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, brought about a change, and now the amount to be paid at each post is specifically named. The highest salaries, outside a few of the principal ports, are $5,000. This amount is to be paid at ports of the class of Buffalo, New Haven, &c, while at smaller or less important points the amount is to be correspondingly reduced, the Collectors at many ports being allowed but $500 per year. It is considered that where Collectors are not required to devote their entire time to the public business, and can consequently give a large share of their attention to private affairs—possibly the committee have in mind the case of a Collector giving all his time to editing a ring newspaper—he cannot justly ask to be paid for his full time out of the public purse. This is right. There is no reason why these officers, or any officers, should be paid for work they do not perform. And there is certainly no reason why the frauds and peculations that are encouraged by the moiety system should be continued.

THE RIGHT KIND OF SPIRIT

Pinchback is again in Washington begging away at the House of Representatives. On the 8th inst, the House had under consideration the report of a majority of the committee appointed to inquire into his claim to a seat. Lamar, the eloquent southerner who distinguished himself in his splendid eulogy on Charles Sumner, and who by the way was an officer in the Confederate army opposed the report which contained the recommendation that Pinchback be admitted to a seat. We quote a brief synopsis of Mr Lamar's speech.

The latter said the interests of the Republican party were certainly not identified with the maintenance of the so called Government in Louisiana or other kindred establishments in the Southern States. No party could endure the infamy and disgrace of those grotesque caricatures of Government. The result of the war established the indissolubility of the American Union and the universality of American freedom, but the North was not satisfied. Congress passed measures of reconstruction that sank the iron deep into the Southern soul and heart, but the Southern people considered secession eliminated from the American system. Slavery was dead without hope of resuscitation and the South would not identify the interests of the country with an institution which stood in antagonism to all the elements and living force of Modern civilization. [Applause.] They regarded the last constitutional amendments as inviolable as the original document.

The case was then postponed to the next day.

Rhode Island is having a protracted case of Senatorial election. They seem to consider ably. Why is this? It is manifest that the Republican majority in the Legislature are not up to snuff, or they would go into caucus and fix the thing up. In fact in not going into caucus they are violating the sacred usages of the party and are writing themselves down soreheads and disorganizers. We can prove this assertion from the files of all the ring papers in Oregon. These Rhode Island bolters deserve to be read out of the party and we do not see why the Custom House ring of this city do not telegraph to them that if they don't go into caucus at once in accordance with the usages of their party they will no longer be regarded as Republicans. If we were a ring manager, we should yank them up and make them 'show cause' without a moment's ceremony.

Examination into the causes of the Mill river disaster which cost so many lives and so much property, shows conclusively that the reservoir was miserably constructed and that the breaking was clearly owing to these defects.

WINTERMUTE CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.—A dispatch from Yankton D T June 5 says the jury in the case of the People vs. P Wintermute for the murder of Gen Mc Cook in September last, returned a verdict this afternoon for manslaughter in the first degree after being out twenty one hours. According to the laws of this Territory this is the highest degree of homicide of which he could be convicted without having the death penalty affixed there being but one degree of murder. The penalty for manslaughter in the first degree is in the discretion of the Court but can not be less than four years imprisonment. The counsel for Wintermute asked for a stay of proceedings until 10 o'clock to morrow, to which time the Court adjourned. The verdict is by most people considered a just one, according to the test mony.

MARRIED:

In Lincoln Polk county, June 10 Mr I Abrams and Miss Phosia Whitten.

NEW TO-DAY.

POLAR SODA AND MINERAL WATERS THE most delicious drinks of the season, dispensed at Wm Pfunder's Pharmacy cor First and Oak.

CARD.

W. J HORNE AGENT OF THE DOMESTIC Sewing Machine for Oregon resigns the Agency this date in favor of Mr E A BULLIS who alone is authorized to collect all outstanding debts due the firm. W J HORNE
Portland June 1 1874

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

DEGREE COUNCIL NO 1 WILL BE INSTITUTED on Thursday Evening June 18 at 7½ o'clock at the Wigwam. All interested will take due notice. All Chiefs in good standing are invited to be present. By order of the Great Sachem.
WARD S STEVENS C of R

FABRE
STANDS AT THE HEAD
OF THE PROFESSION. HIS
COFFEE
IS UNSURPASSED.

LECTURE,
BY
REV AUGUSTA J. CHAPIN
ON
Wednesday Evening, June 17th,
AT
MASONIC HALL.

THIS DISTINGUISHED LADY WHOSE NAME heads this notice has consented to appear before the public in the capacity she has so ably filled East and West of LECTURER. Of the ripest culture and scholarship possessing in a rare degree those qualities of head and heart which attract all hearers. Miss Chapin has never failed to win encomiums and carry with her every audience she addresses. Her subject on Wednesday evening will be a living topic of the day.

"WOMAN'S SPHERE AND WORK."

The subject we do not hesitate to say will receive at Miss Chapin's hands a calm logical yet enthusiastic treatment and give at once the result of her own admirable experience as teacher, minister author and lecturer, and that of many of the ablest thinkers of the day who are her personal friends. An opportunity is given us of unusual order from a REPRESENTATIVE WOMAN to learn the representative views upon the great theme presented.
Wednesday Evening, June 17, at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS 50 Cents

OSCAR KILBOURN & CO.,
Auction, Commission and Storage.
BRICK BUILDING, COR FIRST AND PINE STS
Will Purchase and Sell at Auction and Private Sale,
Real Estate, Merchandise, Furniture, &c.
ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS
OSCAR KILBOURN, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE
OF
Dry Goods, Trimmings, Notions
&c., at Auction,
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17,
At 10 o'clock A M
First Street next to corner of Yamhill
OSCAR KILBOURN & CO.,
Auctioneers

SPECIAL SALE
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

I will sell at the residence of P I Ayer, Esq on the S E corner of Pine and Sixth streets on
FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1874,
At 10 o'clock A M
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Consisting of
One Elegant Black Walnut PARLOR SET Green Reps
ALSO
Black Walnut CENTRE TABLE marble top
ALSO,
60 yds fine Brussels CARPET
ALSO
Fine Walnut BEDROOM SET with marble top
ALSO
One Cottage Set BEDROOM FURNITURE
ALSO
Hair Spring and Pulu MATTRASSES
ALSO
Feather Pillows Bolsters Sheets Counterpanes Window shades Chamber Crockery &c
ALSO
Cane and Diningroom CHAIRS
DINING TABLE
KNIVES FORKS SPOONS &c
ALSO
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE
ALSO
PARLOR AND COOK STOVE
ALSO
KITCHEN FURNITURE
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer

VARNISHES,
OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE—
A FULL SUPPLY

HODGE, CALEF & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass,
97 Front Street.

CAUTION.

WORTHLESS PREPARATIONS UNDER THE NAME OF

FRESE'S HAMBURG TEA,

Put up in packages resembling the genuine in appearance are now being offered for sale in this market. We therefore earnestly urge every buyer to examine each package, and take no other than that put up in a YELLOW WRAPPER and bearing the facsimile signature of EMIL FRESE, and the firm name [illegible] ... U S Trade Mark. All others are spurious and all parties dealing in any other incur a [illegible] so doing.

REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO

jel 1m paw

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of Oregon—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of [illegible] bankrupt. United States of America, District of Oregon, ss. A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of [illegible] of the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon in said District, who has been duly adjudged a bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debt and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Portland in said District on the 4th day of June A D 1874 at 11 o'clock A M at the office of H H Northup, Room 8 Dekum's Building, the Register in Bankruptcy of said District.
THOMAS C YOUNG
jel7d1aw2t U S Marshal for said District

1776. 1874

FLAGS FOR THE FOURTH.
ALL SIZES
AT McCORMICK'S.

200 dozen just received. Send in your orders early.

S. J. McCORMICK,
19 First st., Portland.
jel6dtd

AMUSEMENTS.

ORO FINO THEATER!
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
MAGUIRE'S
California Minstrels
(From Maguire's Opera House San Francisco)
The greatest combination of talent that has ever appeared before the citizens of Portland will give their first entertainment on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, 1874.
EVERY PERFORMER A STAR!

The array of talent presents the following well known artists:
BOBBY NEWCOMB,
BILLY SWEATMAN
JAMES G. RUSSELL,
W. F BAKER,
LITTLE MAC,
GEO S. KNIGHT,
BILLY WELCH,
JOHNNY RICE,
CON T MURPHY,
CHARLES REED,
D. J. SHERWOOD,
H. SCHUMER,
JOHN KOHLER,

Reserved Seats will be sold at Gray's Music Store.
Price of Admission—Dress Circle $1; Gallery 50 cts.
MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
STEINWAY PIANO ONLY USED
MORRIS GREENWALL Business Manager

FOURTH
ANNUAL FESTIVAL!
OF THE
Independent German School,
WILL BE HELD AT
EAST PORTLAND PARK
ON
SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 1874.

Tickets 50 Cents.
Children under 12 years free

Can be obtained at Alisky & Hegele's and at the Entrance to the Park on day of Festival.

Disreputable characters positively not admitted.

THE PORTLAND CITY BAND,
H C. KAY, Leader,

ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH FIRST CLASS Music for Parades, Picnics, Funerals, Balls &c at reasonable terms.
Orders left with H C Kay corner Third and Pine streets H Yost, Washington bet Fifth and Sixth, J H Brenner corner First and Yamhill or R R Anderson Washington bet. Front and First will be promptly attended to. jel2d1m

G. L. DePrans.

Begs to inform his musical friends and the public that all orders entrusted to him shall be filled with care and dispatch.

An Entire New Stock of the Finest

Steinway

Just Received.

All the New Music Received as Soon as Published.

The Selecting of Pianos and Organs for parties residing in the country a specialty.
Headquarters of all the leading Teachers and Musicians of the city.

Address or letters to
G. L. DePRANS.
77 First Street,
Portland Or
At G A STEEL & CO's Music and Art Emporium

NOW LANDING.

EX MATTIE MACLEAY 18 DAYS FROM HONOLULU and other recent arrivals.

5,524 kegs assorted grades Island Sugars
500 bags " " "
200 bbls Molasses,
400 kegs "
100 bales Pulu,
200 bags Extra No. 1 Rice.

FOR SALE AT REDUCED RATES.
In quantities to suit the trade.
CORBETT & MACLEAY.
je7 1m

WANTED! WANTED! WANTED!
WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

WE THE UNDERSIGNED WILL PAY THE Highest Market Price for Wool. We buy according to its Quality and Grade. Wool Growers, Merchants and Graders will always find it to their advantage to call on us before disposing of their Wool Clip.
We also solicit Consignments on which we will pay liberal Cash Advances until same. We are in the Wool Business since 186[illegible] in this city and have established a Wool Exchange [illegible] before we can do better for Wool Growers consigning to us than any other House in this State. For further information call on
KOSHLAND BROS
[illegible] Portland Or
WOOL BAGS sold at the Lowest Market Prices. my1 3m

JUST RECEIVED
Ex Steamer John L Stephens direct from New York a large assortment of

SUMMER DRESSES!
Cold Linen and Poplin suits,
White Swiss and Lawn Dresses,
and Polonaise of the Latest Styles
Emb Corset Covers and a large Stock of Embroideries, Real Laces, &c.
MRS H BACH.

FOR HONOLULU!

THE A1 CLIPPER BARKENTINE
JANE A FALKINBURG,
I A BROWN Master
Will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board or to
ALLEN & LEWIS.

SUGARS--PULU--RICE, &c.

FROM HONOLULU DIRECT EX BARK JANE A Falkinburg, and other recent arrivals—
4000 Kegs ISLAND SUGAR assorted grades
[illegible] Bags RICE
[illegible] Bags TABLE RICE
[illegible] Kegs MOLASSES
For sale at low rates by
ALLEN & LEWIS

SUGARS! SUGARS!!

3,000 KEGS ASSORTED GRADES NOW landing ex Jane A Falkinburg 16 days from Honolulu will be offered to the trade
At Greatly Reduced Rates.

RAILROADS.

Oregon & California R. R. Co.

To Take Effect Monday, Feb. 16th, 1874 at 4 A. M.

DAILY TRAINS WILL RUN BETWEEN
PORTLAND AND ROSEBURG
As follows

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	4 A M	Roseburg	8 25 P M
Roseburg	4 30 A M	Portland	5 00 P M

ALBANY EXPRESS TRAIN.
DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS)
As follows

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	3 50 P M	Albany	8 25 P M
Albany	5 30 A M	Portland	10 05 A M

The Oregon and California Railroad Ferry makes connection with all Regular Trains.
Close connections are made at ROSEBURG with the Stages of the Oregon and California Stage Company.
Cor. F and Front Sts., at Ferry Landing,
PORTLAND

Storage will be charged on freight remaining in Warehouse over 24 hours.
Freight will not be received for shipment after 5 o'clock P M.
J BRANDT Jr Gen'l Sup't.
E P ROGERS
Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

The Oregon Central R. R. Co.,

To take Effect Monday, March 30th, 1874 at 6 A. M.

Daily Trains will run between
PORTLAND AND ST. JOSEPH
AS FOLLOWS

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	3 00 P M	St. Joseph	7 00 P M
St Joseph	6 00 A M	Portland	10 00 A M

Connecting at Cornelius with Stages for Forest Grove, at St Joseph for all points South and West—Lafayette McMinnville Amity, Monmouth, Independence Buena Vista and Corvallis.
Passengers received at Fourth street siding on giving signal to the train but are prohibited from getting on or off the train at any other point on the street.
Passengers getting on the train at Ticket Stations without tickets will be charged twenty five cents extra.
Sunday Excursion Tickets withdrawn until May, 1874.
Freight received at the Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf and will not be received for shipment after 4 P M.
J BRANDT, JR.

Northern Pacific Railroad.
PACIFIC DIVISION
KALAMA TO TACOMA.
DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Kalama	1 00 P M	Tacoma	6 30 P M
Tacoma	5 30 A M	Kalama	11 40 A M

CONNECTING
At Kalama with O S N Co's Boats for all points on Columbia River.
At Tenino with stages for Olympia.
At Tacoma with Steamers for all points on Puget Sound daily and on Wednesdays and Saturdays with Steamers for Victoria and Stikine Mines.

SUMMER EXCURSION
From Portland to Victoria and Return,
via O S N Co N P R R and P S S N Co
ROUND TRIP, $30!

To Tourists and Families forming CLUBS OF TEN OR MORE tickets good for the entire season will be sold for the above rates.
This route presents to tourists and pleasure parties one of the pleasantest and most comfortable trips on the Pacific coast.
Tickets for sale at the office of the O S N Co, Portland Or.
J W. SPRAGUE
General Superintendent.
H W FAIRWEATHER
Gen'l Freight and Ticket Agent.
Kalama W T June 1 1874

The Chicago, Rock Island and
PACIFIC RAILROAD.
The Great Central Iowa Short Line
OVERLAND ROUTE.
With its connections East and West,
Is the Shortest, Quickest and Best Route between the
Pacific and Atlantic,
VIA
Des Moines, Rock Island and Chicago.

THE ONLY ROUTE CARRYING THE THROUGH OVERLAND LETTER MAIL—making close and reliable connections at OMAHA with trains arriving from the West by

The Central and Union Pacific Railroads,
AND AT CHICAGO,
With all FAST EXPRESS TRAINS East North and South.
The most elegantly furnished Parlor Sleeping Cars ever used on any Railroad are now built owned and run by this Company between Omaha and Chicago.
THROUGH TICKETS to all points East, can be obtained at the Oregon & California Railroad Office Portland Oregon. And at C R I & P R R offices in San Francisco and Sacramento.
Be sure your Tickets read via Rock Island.
A. M. SMITH,
General Passenger Agent Chicago.
HUGH RIDDLE General Sup't Chicago.
W R STEELE Passenger Agent San Francisco.

REMOVAL!
REMOVAL!
REMOVAL!

IN CONSEQUENCE OF PROPOSED REMOVAL to the magnificent large Store situated on First between Yamhill and Taylor.

ALL GOODS MARKED
FEARFULLY LOW
Tremendous Slaughter
OF THE
ENTIRE STOCK!
B. HAMBURGER, Ag't,
Corner First and Salmon

P GOLDSMITH J LOEWENBERG
GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG.
(Successors to Friedman & Co)
32 and 34 Front St., O S N Co's Block.
Importers and Dealers in
STOVES, METALS,
AND
TINMEN'S STOCK.
AGENCY FOR TILTON & McFARLAND'S SAFE

ISLAND SUGARS.

3,000 kegs Assorted Grades of ISLAND SUGARS.
400 sacks ISLAND TABLE RICE.
100 bales PULU.
200 kegs Choice ISLAND MOLASSES.
Received Ex Barques Jane A. Falkingburg and Ceylon. For sale in lots to suit by
my15dawlm J. McCRAKEN & CO

OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, DIRECT,
CARRYING U. S. MAILS.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Steamer
ORIFLAMME.
FRED BOLLES Commander
Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf at Foot of F street for the above port
THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1874,
At 5 o'clock P M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company corner F and Front streets.
GEO W WEIDLER Agent

FOR VICTORIA, NANAIMO, FORT WRANGLE, AND SITKA.

CARRYING U. S. MAILS.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP CO'S Steam Propeller
CALIFORNIA,
JOHN HAYES Commander.
Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf at foot of F street, for the above ports,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1874,
At 5 o'clock P M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company corner of F and Front streets.
GEO W WEIDLER, Agent.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Oregon Steam Navigation Co.'s
PASSENGER SCHEDULE.

PASSENGERS LEAVE PORTLAND
FOR DALLES—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock A M.
FOR WALLULA—Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 5 A M.
FOR LEWISTON—Monday at 5 A M.
FOR ASTORIA—Daily, except Sunday, at 6 A.M.
FOR KALAMA and TACOMA—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M.
FOR MONTICELLO, via Willamette Slough—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A M.
FOR VICTORIA—Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.
S G REED Vice President.

Oregon Steamship Company's
STEAMBOATS.
Notice.
FROM AND AFTER MONDAY, Sept. 22d, the steamer
E. N. COOKE
Will leave OREGON CITY every day (Sunday excepted) at 7 30 A. M. for Portland returning, will leave Portland for Oregon City at 2.30 P. M.

Passengers for LAFAYETTE and all intermediate places will take CARS at 6:15 A M connecting at Canemah with the steamer DAYTON on Tuesday and Friday connecting at Oregon City with the O & C.R.R Co at 3 P M on Wednesday and Saturday for Portland.
THROUGH TICKETS sold at the Office of the O. & C. R. R. Co, at REDUCED RATES.
All Freight by this line delivered to consignees FREE OF DRAYAGE.
Freight received until 5 P. M.
J D BILES Agent.

People's Accommodation!
For Monticello and Freeport!

On and after Tuesday June 9th the Steamer ONWARD will leave the American Exchange Wharf for all points on the Columbia to Monticello and Freeport, and below Freeport when business offers.
Returning will leave Freeport every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 o'clock A M.—running the Willamette Slough on Monday and Tuesday and Lewis river on Wednesday and Thursday.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, to
G W THAYER, Captain

Portland & Vancouver Packet.
THE STEAMER VANCOUVER,
JAS W TROUPE Master,
WILL LEAVE DAILY FROM WASHINGTON Street Wharf for Vancouver at 3 P. M. Returning leave Vancouver at 8 A M.
For freight or passage apply on board.

The Steamer Calliope
WILL MAKE TRI WEEKLY TRIPS between
Portland, Monticello and Freeport,
Leaving American Exchange Wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A M calling in at Lewis River on Wednesday up and Thursday down. Will come up Willamette Slough on Monday and go down the Slough on Tuesdays.
For Freight or Passage apply on board.

JANION & RHODES,
FRONT STREET, PORTLAND
CHARLES LANCASTER, - MANAGER.
Offer for sale, in Lots to suit buyers--
Grain Sacks, 22x36.
Oat Sacks, 28x36 and 23x40
Flax Seed Bags, 21x36.
Barley Sacks.
Burlaps in Piece.
TIN PLATES AND ZINC.

WM. V. B. WARDWELL,
SHIPPING
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And Agent for
STAR LINE PACIFIC PACKETS
For
PORTLAND AND PUGET SOUND.
No. 10 California Street, San Francisco
No. 88 Front Street, Portland, Oregon

50
Dodge Self Raking Reaper and Mower



[illegible] for sale CHEAP. Inquire of ALLEN & LEWIS Portland [illegible] E A SANK

MILLS SEMINARY.

THE NEXT TERM OF THIS WELL KNOWN Seminary will commence on Wednesday the [illegible] of July next.
The Institution with its fine grounds commends itself to all [illegible] large and efficient corps of Teachers [illegible] advantages for a thorough education. For particulars address
MILLS SEMINARY
jel 3m Alameda Co, Cal

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

A. B. RICHARDSON,
AUCTIONEER
COR. OF FRONT AND OAK STS.
Auction Sales
OF REAL ESTATE GROCERIES GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND HORSES
Sale Days---Wednesday and Saturday
At Private Sale.
Large assortment of GROCERIES, and [illegible]
Liberal advances made on Consignments.
To parties declining Housekeeping I will state that I will purchase Second Hand Furniture.
A B RICHARDSON Auctioneer

Regular and Peremptory Sale OF
REAL ESTATE,
FURNITURE, GROCERIES,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE, &c.
I will sell at my Auction [illegible]
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1874,
At 10 o'clock A. M.
FURNITURE.
PARLOR BEDROOM DININGROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.
ALSO
Heavy Plated CASTORS FORKS SPOONS
ALSO
100 Pieces SCOTCH LINEN
5 Bales SEWING TWINE
ALSO
CROCKERY and GLASSWARE
ALSO
Large assortment of GROCERIES.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

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THE STATE
Investment & Insurance
COMPANY,
FIRE AND MARINE.
Incorporated in 1871.
Cash Assets, - - [illegible]
Principal Office No. 409 California St. San Francisco.
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PETER DONAHUE [illegible] A J BRYANT, Vice President.
CHARLES H [illegible] SHING [illegible]

Board of Directors.

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J D Coughlin	D H Watson
R Harrison	Alexander [illegible]
A H Rutherford	I J White
John J Mark	W A Piper
E W Corbett	M Mayer
Geo O McMullin	Richard Ivers
A J Bryant	John Bo[illegible]
P H Russell, Sacramento	Wm [illegible]
Jno G Downey	R W Seale
F P F Temple, Los Angeles	

This Company [illegible] connection [illegible] surance combined [illegible] the Lowest Rates [illegible] according to its [illegible]
The undersigned [illegible] Agents for the above [illegible] to accept applications [illegible] and Marine risks at [illegible] table rates.
A. P. HOTALING & Co.
General Agents for Oregon and W [illegible]
N B—Agents wanted [illegible] Territory.

UNION
Insurance Company.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital, paid up in Gold Coin, [illegible]
Assets, exceed - $1[illegible]
BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON
First National Bank Building, Portland
EDWIN D BAKER
myldtf

OREGON BRANCH
Fireman's Fund Insurance Co.
Assets Jan. 1, 1874, - [illegible]
For Reliability and Fair Dealing [illegible] been Proved Well [illegible]
SECOND TO NONE.
EDW' HALL, Man'r
No. 66 Front st. [illegible]

HOME
MUTUAL INSURANCE Co.
OF SAN FRANCISCO
Fire and Marine Insurance
Capital..........$1,000,000
JOHN H REDINGTON
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Oregon Branch.
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HAMILTON BOYD,
Agent for Oregon and Washington Ter.

BLUE LICK



WHISKEY.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENT for the [illegible] of the [illegible] Whisky I am prepared [illegible]
H. FLECKENSTEIN,
SOLE AGENT,
Wholesale Dealer in Wines and Liquors
No 147 First near Taylor Street

PIPIFAX!
Best Invigorator known

FOR RENT.
OFFICES IN SECOND STORY BRICK BUILDING Apply at THIS OFFICE

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING JUNE 17 1874

CITY.

GIBBENS ARRAIGNED.—In the Police Court yesterday morning the case of State vs Robert Gibbens was called for examination. Before the District Attorney had time to read complaint defendant waived further action and desired that his case be referred directly to the Grand Jury. This was done and the prisoner was soon after transferred to the County Jail. During the time Gibbens was in the Police Court room he was very nervous and excited in consequence of a very large crowd of spectators being present who scrutinized him like they would a caged tiger. He seemed very restless under the concentrated gaze of hundreds of eyes and appeared greatly relieved when allowed to retire to his secluded quarters down stairs. Yesterday morning the Grand Jury immediately began the investigation of the case and were not long in returning a true bill. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the prisoner was brought into the Court for arraignment. He looked pale and careworn. Gibbens was told to stand up when the District Attorney proceeded to read the indictment which charged him with being guilty of the crime of murder in the first degree. When the indictment was read the Court asked the prisoner if he had secured counsel to defend him. He said that he had not made definite arrangements yet. He had only conversed with his attorneys about defending him. The Court made an order remanding the prisoner until this morning when he will be arraigned to plead. If he has not procured counsel by that time the Court will appoint some attorney to defend him.

A PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.—During Monday afternoon a man named Wills was standing near the corner of First and Alder streets listening to the songs of the Crusaders. He thought he felt the pocket of his linen duster tear. He quickly turned about to discover what the matter was but on looking down he saw nothing which excited his suspicions. Then was a large crowd standing about, and Wills mentally resolved to keep his eyes open, but to act as if he was thrown entirely off his guard. Presently he felt a sharp cut over the region of his pants pocket and taking hold of the hand which he caught at work upon his clothing he turned around and found that he had Kanaka George in his grasp. The nimble pickpocket got away from him however and darted forward through the crowd at the same time putting his cutting instrument into his hip pocket and trying to hide himself behind a young man named Taylor in whose company he seems to have been. His description was given to the officers and they immediately arrested and confined him in the City Jail. Yesterday the case was called in Police Court but as all the witnesses were not present the examination was continued until this morning. Meantime Maxwell *alias* Kanaka George is out on $100 bonds. It is more than probable that the case will be referred direct to the Grand Jury.

LEAVING THEIR ARMORY.—In a few days the Washington Guard—that old and highly respected military organization will be called upon to vacate their present armory. This Company have occupied the Armory continuously for more than seven years. They have become much attached to the building, plain and unpretentious though it is, and are loth to take their departure from it. As we understand the lease for the building has terminated and the owner has notified the Company to vacate the premises. He proposes to tear the old building down and erect on the site a brick structure. As a cannot of their feelings in deserting the building the Company propose to give a grand farewell complimentary ball in the Armory this (Wednesday) evening to which they have invited their numerous friends. We are not apprised as yet what building the Company intend to occupy for the future.

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COMMITTED.—An account was given yesterday of a fellow who entered the cabin of a wood chopper back of Holladay's Addition and purloined some articles of clothing and provisions. Fortunately the thief was arrested, and had a trial before Recorder Newell of East Portland. He was found guilty and sentenced to jail for the period of [illegible] days. Yesterday, he was brought over to this city and lodged in the county jail.

WEATHER REPORT.—From the records of the U S Signal Station of Observation, Portland, Oregon June 16 1874

	7 A M	2 P M	9 P M
Thermometer	60°	57°	54
Wind direction	Calm	N W	W
velocity		2	
Weather	Cloudy	Rain	Cloudy
Maximum temperature			
Rainfall			44 inches

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THREATENING TO KILL.—A man named Brad Vance residing on the west side of the river was arrested a few days since for threatening to kill [illegible] ... before the Dist Court [illegible] after noon.

DISTURBERS ARRESTED.—A number of the [illegible] promenaders [illegible] in East Portland on Monday evening were placed under arrest and taken before Recorder Newell. Several were fined who then paid [illegible]

FAILS AND PARTIES

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS

[illegible]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

ION AND COMMISSION

. B. RICHARDSON,

CTIONEER

OF FRONT AND OAK STS.

Auction Sales

STATE GROCERIES GENERAL MER- CHANDISE AND HORSES

s---Wednesday and Saturday,

At Private Sale,

ment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS advances made on Consignments ... I will mention ... Second Hand Furniture

A B RICHARDSON Auctioneer

lar and Peremptory Sale

OF

EAL ESTATE,

ITURE, GROCERIES,

L MERCHANDISE, ETC.

ell at my Auction Salesroom, on

NESDAY, JUNE 17, 1874,

At 10 o clock A M

FURNITURE

DROOM DINING-ROOM AND KITCH- EN FURNITURE

ALSO

ed CASTORS FORKS SPOONS &c

ALSO

SCOTCH LINENS

EWING TWINE

ALSO

and GLASSWARE

ALSO

tment of GROCERIES

B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer

INSURANCE.

THE STATE

ment & Insurance

COMPANY.

E AND MARINE.

orporated in 1871.

sets, - - $360,000.

Office, No 409 California Street, San Francisco.

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RLES H CUSHING Secretary

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Mullin ... Richard Ivers,
t, ... John Rosenfeld,
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vney ... H W Seale
mple ... Mayfield.
Los Angeles

any has no connection with any In- stitution its business is transacted at ... Paying Rates each risk being rated its own merits

signed having been appointed General e above Company are now prepared plications and issue Policies for Fire isks at equitable rates

A. P. HOTALING & CO,

nts for Oregon and Washington Territory

nts wanted throughout the State and

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UNION

rance Company.

FIRE AND MARINE.

paid up in Gold Coin $750,000

exceed - $1 000,000

H OFFICE FOR OREGON,

onal Bank Building, Portland.

EDWIN D. BACKINSTOS,

General Agent.

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n's Fund Insurance Co.

. 1, 1874, - - $558,418 50.

ility and Fair Dealing, as has een Proved, We Stand

OND TO NONE!

HALL, Manager,

No 98 Front st cor Alder

HOME

INSURANCE COMPANY

SAN FRANCISCO.

nd Marine Insurance.

.... $1,000,000.

DINCTON ... President,
WARD ... Vice President,
OKY ... Secretary,
 ... Marine Secretary,
LOW ... General Manager,

DIRECTORS

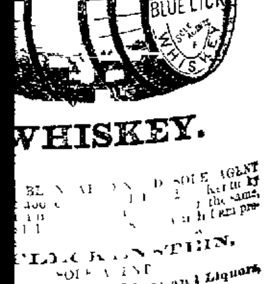
Oregon Branch.

P Wasserman C H Lewis B Goldsmith D Macleay Lloyd Brooke L F Grover, J A Crawford, D M French, J Lowenberg,

HAMILTON BOYD,

for Oregon and Washington Territory

BLUE LICK



WHISKEY.

BL ... D SOLE AGENT ... the same, ... [illegible]

FLOCKENSTEIN,

SOLE AGENT

Dealer in Wines and Liquors,

1a First near T ... street

PIFAX!

t Invigorator Known

FOR RENT.

IN SECOND STORY BRICK BUILD- THE OFFICE

Apply at

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WEATHER REPORT —From the records of the U S Signal Station of Observation Portland Oregon, June 16, 1874

	7 A M	2 P M	9 P M
Thermometer	60°	77°	61°
Wind, direction and velocity	Calm	N W	W
Weather	Cloudy	Rain	Cloudy
Maximum temperature			6?
Rainfall			11 inches

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THREATENING TO KILL —A man named Israel Vance, residing on the east side of the river, was arrested a few days since for threatening to kill the Road Supervisor in his district. The case was to have come up for hearing in Justice Davis Court yesterday afternoon.

DISTURBERS ARRESTED —A number of the parties prominently identified with the row in East Portland on Monday evening were placed under arrest and tried yesterday before Recorder Newell Several were fined who ... paid and were discharged

BALLS AND PARTIES.

This (Wednesday) evening, the Washington Guard will give a farewell complimentary ball on the occasion of leaving their Old Armory. No effort has been omitted to render the affair an occasion which will long be remembered by the members of this sterling old military company and those who attend with feelings of pleasure

On Friday evening July 3 a grand ball will be given in one of the ... in this city by the East Portland Band The object of the ball is to raise sufficient funds with which to purchase new uniforms for the members of the band A wish ... expressed on the part of the several ... organizations of the city to join in and render all the assistance in their power to make it one of the grandest social events of the season There is certainly no ... in the way to prevent the contemplated ... growing all that the projectors could have ... to expect or desire Due notice will be published

AMUSEMENTS.

This evening the far famed Marionettes ... will put in an appearance at Oro Fino Theatre. The public will be treated to something unusually fine and we warrant the ... will be surprised and undoubtedly greatly amused over the comicalities of Little Ma... Mestaum and Reed Welch and ... Opening is ahead of anything in that line and Knight's Dutch songs are truly comical ... The vocal and instrumental department is not to be excelled Oro Fino Theatre will be crowded to night

THE ENTERTAINMENT.

A large and fashionable audience was present last evening at Oro Fino Theater to witness the musical and literary entertainment given for the benefit of the First Congregation al Church. The entertainment began with a quartette Welcome Greeting by the Amphion Club Next on the programme came a recitation Beautiful Snow by Mrs Lamme Morgan Phelps This piece was rendered in a most ... manner and won for the lady a very hearty encore in which she appeared and recited in a charming manner Nothing to Wear ... Sons from the Puritan a piano and organ duet ... next in which appeared Messrs DePrans and Wallace Magnetic Waltz a vocal solo by Mrs DePrans followed Our friend Dr C M Brown next appeared in a comic Dutch character song which was rendered in a truly excellent manner Before the audience would be satisfied Mr Brown was compelled to appear two or four times His make up ... could scarcely be improved and his singing and acting were really clever Truly the gem of the performance came next on the programme which was a violin solo Serenade (Hoton) performed in an artistic and masterly manner by Prof Kay After a short intermission came an instrumental trio ... by Messrs DePrans Thiel and Kay Mrs DePrans then appeared and sang sweetly a ballad which was warmly applauded ... shall ... recitation by Mrs ... Smith was given with fine elocutionary effect and the reader did not fail to visibly impress the audience by her touching pathos She was encored and recited a passage from the Merchant of Venice commencing "The quality of mercy is not strained" Instrumental quartette followed from Il Trovatore by Messrs Thiel... son, DePrans Bell and Kay Will Carleton's beautiful poem Over the Hill to the Poor House was effectively recited by Miss M F Dillon appropriate costume. By special request Mrs E M Phelps appeared and recited as only that finished actress is capable of doing the Bells of Lucknow Responding to a prolonged applause she came out and sang with the happiest effect, My Name is Pat Maloy A vocal quartette The Warrior's Grave by the Amphion Club, concluded the very creditable and acceptable evening's entertainment Financially, the affair was a success

GAME LAW.

For the benefit of the sporting fraternity, we publish the following extracts from the Game Law

Sec 1 It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to take kill destroy or injure or to have in possession or offer for sale any grouse, pheasant or sage hen during the months of April May and prior to the 1st day of June of each year and it shall be unlawful for any person hereafter to kill destroy or injure, or to have in possession or offer for sale any prairie chicken during the months of March April May and June of each year

Sec 5 It shall be unlawful for any person or persons hereafter to take kill or destroy or to have in possession or offer for sale any quail or partridge during the months of April May June and July of each year and any person violating, etc

It will certainly be poor consolation to sportsmen to learn that section 4 above quoted, is now not in effect for young grouse and pheasants are too small for any use and the old birds are in no condition to grace the larder of the average Webfoot epicurean One month at least will have to elapse before bird shooting can be indulged in either to profit or pleasure

PICNICS.

We understand that arrangements are being made by the Good Templars of this city for a grand excursion to the Cascades on the 4th of July Particulars will be published in time

The members of Rebekah Degree Lodge I O O F of this city are making arrangements for holding a grand picnic and excursion on the 4th of July The elegant steamer Willamette Chief will be chartered and a band of music engaged for the occasion At an early hour of the day the steamer will leave this city and pass through the Locks to the picnic grounds just above the falls on the western bank and returning will leave the grounds in the afternoon For the special accommodation of those addicted to tripping the toe, a large platform will be constructed A number of Odd Fellows from Vancouver, East Portland and Oregon City have signified a willingness participate in the days pleasures It will doubtless be a very successful affair

SHIPPING NOTES.

Yesterday the schooner Dreadnought was towed down from Columbia City by the Belle, she having completed her cargo of lumber In a few days the schooner will proceed across the bar

This evening the steamer Oriflamme will be due here from San Francisco

The Gussie Telfair is now ten days out from San Francisco for Portland

The Superior is five days out.

PERSONAL.

Mr Eckstein American Consul at Victoria, is paying our city a visit

Many of our readers are acquainted with the Champion Moline Plow which is so generally in use in this State and they will be glad to learn that Mr R K Swan of the Moline Plow Company the manufacturers of the Champion and the largest of the plow manufactories of the United States is in town and will remain for some days He can be seen at the establishment of Knapp Burrell & Co

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Kilbourn continues the auction sales at the store, First street near Yamhill

McCormick has flags in abundance for the Glorious Fourth Call and supply with the Stars and Stripes

FESTIVALS.

The ladies of the Zion A M E Church of this city will give a strawberry and ice cream festival this (Wednesday) evening for the benefit of the church Admission 25 cents The public are cordially invited

For Fine and Artistic Photographs go to Buchtel & Stolte, First Street, the only First Class ... in the State

The ... for Governor and other State officers is over and the returns are coming in ... the result will be in favor of the Dem... ticket ... but it is certain that FISHEL & ROBERTS are leading in the race for supremacy in the ... line of ... This popular Clothing House ... every department with the latest fashions and they are offering great bargains ... every ...

Amid the existing excitement ... the ... not for it that you ... a new ... there never was a better opportunity ... want of clothing ... at the present time ... [illegible]

[illegible]

J ... Human Hair ... [illegible]

AGENTS

[illegible]

... JOSEPH KOHN s and get a ...

It is ... that makes the ... and the ... beautiful ... as the cost ... every ... Cloth ...

J KOHN

... First street opp First National Bank

THE COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—UPTON J

THURSDAY June 16 1874

Fred D Love vs Adella Love decree of divorce granted

Bank of British Columbia vs Eugene Semple et al decree of foreclosure ... and granted

State vs Patrick Connor plea of not guilty withdrawn and plea of guilty entered and Thursday fixed for pronouncing sentence

State vs R H Danforth larceny defendant arraigned and allowed until to morrow to plead.

State vs John Dougherty assault with a dangerous weapon defendant arraigned and pleaded guilty to a simple assault entered ... a fine ...

State vs R ... order heretofore made in this matter ...

H ... Dray assignee vs Geo F Myers et al, argued and submitted

State vs R J ... not a true bill

Grand Jury present a bill of indictment

MILITARY NOTES.

We glean the following military notes from the Walla Walla paper

Lieut Miller has returned from Lapwai

Fifty horses are ordered to be sent to Lapwai

Col ... is on detached service and is not expected back for some time

Since the departure of Lieut Miller Lieut Moore is acting as Post Adjutant

Col C ... has opened ... private ... He will be absent from four to six weeks

Citizens are coming every day to the post with horses for sale Many of these horses are rejected

Lieut F K Thiller has gone to Fort Lapwai Post ... relieving him as Quartermaster of this post

Lieut Bomelle is one of the Board for examining animals bought The other members of the board are Capt Harris and Col Perry

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Council this evening

The clerks in the retail stores pine for the early closing times to come.

If cremation should be adopted babies may properly be called the small fry

No more elections for some time to come, and now everybody will feel happier

Mr W J H rue has resigned the management of the Domestic Sewing Machine Agency in this city He leaves for California on the steamer Mr Horne is an active man

A PARISIAN SUICIDE —Vicomte Henri de Tressac d Biernes lately committed suicide in Paris He was seventy eight years old afflicted with ophthalmia and very poor About ten years ago he lost his fortune and then began to work, under an assumed plebeian name While preparing for death he wrote a letter to the Commissary declaring that he had kept his name without stain for he said Twenty bottles were required to ... it Now he concluded "five sous worth of charcoal will suffice to make it disappear for ever

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"

See Deuteronomy Chap xii Verse 23 The blood being the source from which our systems are built up and from which we derive our mental as well as physical capabilities how important that it should be kept pure If it contains vile festering poisons all organic functions are weakened thereby Settling upon important organs as the lungs liver or kidneys the effect is most disastrous Hence it behooves every one to keep their blood in a perfectly healthy condition and more especially does this apply at this particular season of the year than at any other No matter what the exciting cause may be the real cause of a large proportion of all diseases is bad blood Now Dr Pierce does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease nor does he so recommend it on the contrary there are hundreds of diseases that he acknowledges it will not cure but what he does claim is this that there is but one form of blood disease that it will not cure and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease yet he knows it to be the most searching blood cleanser yet discovered and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons be they animal vegetable or mineral The Golden Discovery is warranted by him to cure the worst forms of Skin Diseases as all forms of Blotches Pimples and Eruptions also all Glandular swellings and the worst form of Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores of Neck Legs or other parts and all Scrofulous Diseases of the Bones as White Swellings Fever Sores Hip Joint and Spinal Diseases all of which belong to Scrofulous diseases

CONFIRMED—HIP JOINT DISEASE CURED

W GROVE STATION Ia July 14 1872

DR PIERCE Buffalo N Y

Dear Sir—My wife became lame nine years ago Swellings would appear and disappear on her hip and she was gradually becoming reduced and her whole system rotten with disease In 1871 a swelling broke on her hip discharging large quantities and since that time there are several openings Have had five doctors at an expense of $1 ... who say nothing will do any good but a surgical operation

July 16th 1873 he writes thus My wife has certainly received a great benefit from the use of your Discovery for she was not able to get off the bed and was not expected to live a week when she commenced using it, a year ago She has been doing most of her work for over 10 months Has used twenty bottles and still using it Her recovery is considered as almost a miracle, and we attribute it all to the use of your valuable medicine I can cheerfully recommend it as a blood purifier and strength restorer J M ROBINSON

Homesteads

For sale cheap ... payment by small installments Apply to ... Dr R GLISAN

my 7dlm ... Corner Front and Washington,

A Young Canadian, Alexis St Martin received an ... shot wound in the left side from which resulted a permanent opening into the stomach after his, an admirable ... the only opportunity ever known for examining the whole process of digestion Dr Beaumont of the U S A kept the man with him and made accurate examinations for the benefit of science He proved by them the perfect identity of digestion with chemical ... PLANTATION Bitters produce a chemical solution of the food eaten and thereby restore digestive health

The World's Solace —This term may be properly applied to the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT For the cure of rheumatism gout neuralgia the dentist ... humors mumps sore throat ... and toothaches bruises burns caked breast ... pimples wound sprains and all kindred diseases it stands unrivalled As there is but one flesh among the billion of Earth's inhabitants subject to the same sanitary laws so this Mustang Liniment in its capacity for relief and cure deserves the title of the World's Solace For nearly thirty years it has shown its value in the restoration to health and the peace it has conferred on the multitudes who use it

Whatever changes are wrought by fashion in the style of dress in taking ... ... for the want of a clear bright complexion in woman ... it is the ... all account ... the ... is a never failing source of power The habits of American life lead to premature decay of ... only the ... hearts and ... health a ... [illegible]

Described Here —... [illegible]

Has No Lodge No 15, I O O F — [illegible]

Samaritan Encampment No 2 I O O F — [illegible]

Harmony Lodge ... Encampment No 4 ... of R C — [illegible]

PRATT'S ABOLITION OIL!

[illegible]

Health for the Sick!

[illegible] A McCOYLE & CO Druggists ... San Francisco

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

ST CHARLES HOTEL

... Davis City	A Vedler & wf Antelope
S Lewis	W Kerr Dalles
Jas Fullerton City	W C Baw Aurora
Carey Johnson O City	D Smith Harrisburg
— Church	T Larson St Helens

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL

I D Miller Harrisburg	A A Davis Eureka
G Michaels	J Meeley Albany
F I Haschkin Albany	C L Henderson Eugene
Chs Chase,	H M Watts Salem Work
B Krum W W	John M Phy Dallas
J Lynch	M L ...
D Williams New York	M Eels & wf ... City
Henry Yeager	Edward Whitson Yamhill
C W Smith Klickitat	R I Lewis Olympia
Mrs H Craft Salem	Mrs Lowell Hale
Mrs E A Thatcher Salem	J H B C wf McMinn
Mr E O Smith Albany	A T W ...
I H Marsh J Grey	R C Kuhn ... Dalles
S H Marsh	Thos Watson Butte Crk

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL

Miss L Savage Dalles	C I W ... Olympia
W H W Dugan	J Burkhart Albany
A Schermecken	S Matheny Salem
I I W ... W W	A I ...
B Bigelow W ...	W D Parker Harrisburg
I R S ...	A Elliott Harrisburg
I S Barrett W W	W H H Fox O City
Mrs H L Owens Eugene	J F Bill Manhattan
F M Baxter Dalles	Dr C H Chance Salem
C J Ferry Tacoma	C I Fellows S F
M Witzinski S F	Sam A Wood S
C O Lund Olympia	Capt Hawel Astoria
I D Palmer Salem	J G Walker S I
J S Hamilton ...	R C Kinney & wf Salem
H S Kris Vancouver	

AMERICAN EXCHANGE

Chas Derling Milwaukie	C L Bonham Canyon City
W H Mulgrove Salem	... Irwin Vancouver
I H Honer Salem	R F Walker Elk Grove
C M Quin Dalles	R Imbree Hillsboro
J McQuin	G Raymond
B F Matlock	... Steggan
J Hansen Vancouver	Capt J Smith W Springs
A F Williams Salem	J Taylor Clark Hill
C I Mulkey St Johns	Joseph Harney Kalama
I W ... Wards Landing,	E A Chamberlain
R C Ramsey M Illa	John Hall
J W Libby West C...	Mrs Ellsworth Lafayette
C W Skinner Salem	Miss Ellsworth
W ...	Master Ellsworth
Wm Coples St Johns	J Robbins Monticello
Fred Ramsey Sylvan ...	Capt J West Westport
G A Cloninger Hillsboro	D B Crawford McMinn
Wm Crawford Freeport	B Cogswell Dalles

Millions of Dollars are expended annually in advertising nostrums that never were or can be of the slightest service to any human creature Meanwhile DOBBINS WORLD'S ... SCHNAPPS with nothing but a ... plain truths briefly state as its voucher, outsells them all

TO LET.

ROOM TO LET

ONE ROOM WITH PRIVILEGE OF ANOTHER in Odd Fellows Temple Inquire of Hatch & Thompson ... je7 1t

FURNISHED ROOMS

GENTLEMEN WISHING HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms will find them by applying at the N W corner Fifth and Washington streets my 5dlm J E OWENS

ROOMS TO LET.

FIVE UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH or without Board in a healthy and pleasant ... use of Piano included Inquire at No ... Park Row Washington street

TO LET

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD S E cor ner Third and Washington streets

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE

A CIGAR STAND AT KEITH'S SALOON A good paying business For particulars inquire of ... No 40 Front street

FOR SALE.

THREE BRUNSWICK CAROM BILLIARD TABLES, nearly new first class all fixtures complete Enquire at SHOUP & NEWBURY S Law Office First street Portland Or June 4 18 4

VALUABLE FARM.

AT PRIVATE SALE ONE FARM OF 160 ACRES of choice land situate one half mile above Walla Walla City It is all under fence with good worm fence About 100 acres are under cultivation with a good dwelling house and out houses There are about 1000 bearing fruit trees of the best varieties on the place Also grapes and shrubbery in abundance The place is well watered lying on both sides of Mill Creek and the whole can be irrigated if necessary There is a plenty of timber on the place which is an item where wood sells at $5 per cord

I will sell the above farm altogether or divide it up into lots

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned

WM MATZGER

Do les, W T ... my 1 d3m

DURHAM CATTLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL AT PUBLIC Auction SATURDAY the 20th day of June at the city of Walla Walla

Thirty-Five Head of Thoroughbred

DURHAM CATTLE

Consisting of

ALSO

SIX YEARLING BULLS!

The original stock of these Cattle was brought to Or ... one twelve years ago from Wayne county Indiana and Bourbon county Kentucky and can show as fine a pedigree as any in the United States Several of these cattle may be seen at my place one half mile above Walla Walla City

Term 00 day with interest at ... per cent WM MATZGER

A P HOTALING ... San Francisco } ... {F C LORD ... Portland

A. P. HOTALING & CO.,

Sole Agents for the J H Cutter

Old BOURBON WHISKY,

And Importers of

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS,

431 Jackson St San Francisco

And 25 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

GEO NEIMEYER ... W H UTTER

NEIMEYER & UTTER,

Merchant Tailors,

FIRST STREET BET OAK AND PINE.

NEW GOODS, ... PERFECT FITS.

LATEST STYLES ... MODERATE TERMS

Steinway Pianos!

See What the Oldest Manager on the Pacific Coast says

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH

[illegible]

DRESS-MAKING!

[illegible] ... Dressmaking Establishment

[illegible]

STORAGE.

[illegible]

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,

... Front street ...

BARNARD & GRISWOLD

A CARD

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS!

EX JOHN L. STEPHENS.

BRADLEY, MARSH & CO.

Announce the receipt of 5 cases

New, Choice & Elegant Goods!

A Direct Shipment from London!

(Only 24 Days from the Date of Invoice!)

These Goods are, beyond all Peradventure, the Most Stylish & Recherche ever imported.

5,000 yds STRIPED SILKS

Will be sold at $1 25 per yard!

These Silks are well worth $1 75, are New and Fashionable and not to be found in any other Store on the Coast.

New Barbes,
New Ruching,
New Ruffling,
New Brussels Lace Collars,
New Brussels Lace Sets,
New Point Applique Collars,
New ... arpour Lace Sets,
New Dolly Varden Caps,
New Coiffures,
New Gloves, 1 and 2 Button.

A Splendid Assortment of

French Flowers!

From the wee modest crimson-tipp'd Daisy to the stately and elegant Hyacinth.

N. B.—A cordial invitation is extended to the Ladies of Portland to inspect this shipment of truly choice and rarely beautiful goods.

AGENTS FOR

The Celebrated Carbolic Sheep Wash!
Laird's Patent Seamless Grain Bags!
Pear's London Soap!
Price's London Perfumery!
Rimdasyde's Composition!
Imported Ink and Types!
&c., &c., &c.

BRADLEY, MARSH & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRY GOODS WAREHOUSEMEN

AND GENERAL IMPORTERS OF

English and American Goods,

COR. FIRST AND STARK STS,

Portland, Oregon.

ATTENTION DEALERS! REDUCED PRICES!

Doors, Windows, Glass, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Brushes!

A Large Stock on hand.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHANCE'S CRYSTAL METAL AND PLATE GLASS.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Remember the House of

McGEE, O'TOOLE & CO,

28 First Street, near Central Market.

WOOLEN GOODS! WOOLEN GOODS!

The Brownsville Woolen Manufacturing Association

AT BROWNSVILLE OREGON

OFFER FOR SALE FOR THE SELLING TRADE A SUPERIOR LINE OF ALL WOOL GOODS IN DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, HARD TIMES, BLANKETS AND FLANNELS

Of all Kinds

JACOB MAYER, Ag't, Portland Oregon

S. SHERLOCK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

SADDLERY, HARNESS, SADDLERY HARDWARE,

HILL'S CONCORD STAGE AND BUGGY HARNESS., ETC., ETC.,

SALES-ROOMS—No.61 Front Street and No.62 First Street PORTLAND.

150 DOZEN ASSORTED TEAM COLLARS ON HAND.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SLAUGHTER

OF

DRY GOODS!

AT THE

San Francisco Auction Store,

No, 89 FIRST ST.,

Next to National Bank

The Proprietors of the above Establishment having concluded to retire from Business now offer their Immense Stock of Dry Goods consisting of

$50,000

WORTH OF

DRY & FANCY GOODS

AT

PANIC PRICES!

The Public are cordially invited to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

M. FRANKLIN & BROS.,

Proprietors San Francisco Auction Store.

N B —Store to let and Fixtures for sale Also a fine residence centrally located



A NUMBER OF THESE CELEBRATED SAFES can now be seen at the Agricultural Store of Messrs KNAPP BURRELL & CO The Hall's safes are

SUPERIOR TO ANY NOW IN USE!

THESE SAFES ARE

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF!

The Safes all have

HALL'S PATENT COMBINATION LOCK!

Without Either Key or Key hole.

SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP AND ELEGANT FINISH

Old Safes taken in exchange and several good Second hand Safes for sale cheap

Address or call on

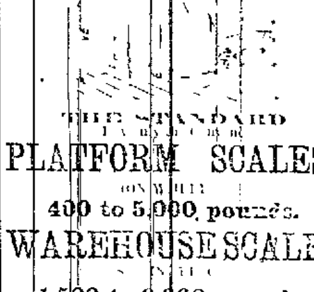
WM. B. WILSHIRE,

Agent Hall's Safe and Lock Company,

PORTLAND OREGON

Care KNAPP BURRELL & CO

FAIRBANKS'



THE STANDARD

PLATFORM SCALES!

ON WHEEL

400 to 5,000 pounds.

WAREHOUSE SCALES

1,500 to 6 000 pounds.

WAGON SCALES,

6 000 to 40,000 pounds,

[illegible]

FAIRBANKS' PATENT.

For sale by all Hardware Merchants.

BEWARE OF IMITATION!!!

HOUSE MOVING.

HAVING A FULL SET OF IMPROVED MA... [illegible] ... corner of ... and ... streets

W W O ALLEN

SADDLERY.

J. CLARK,

Front St bet American Exchange and Cosmopolitan Hotels

Manufacturer Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HARNESS, SADDLES,

BRIDLES, COLLARS,

WHIPS, SADDLERY HARDWARE CALIFORNIA SADDLE TREES

Special attention given to the manufacture of Fine Pleasure and Trotting Harness in every variety equal in style and quality to any imported. Also a large assortment of Stage and Farm Harness on hand mar9d6m

J. B. CONGLE,

73 FRONT STREET,

Saddlery Hardware,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

SOLE AGENT FOR GUTTA PERCHA AND RUBber Carbolized Hose which is for sale at San Francisco with freight added

REPAIRING promptly attended to

WELCH & MORGAN,

FRONT ST,, 2d DOOR NORTH of Yamhill,

Manufacturers and Importers of

SADDLES,

HARNESS,

And Kenby's Genuine

SANTA CRUZ HARNESS LEATHER

ALSO

Hill's Concord Team, Stage and Buggy Harness.

We Warrant all articles, which we sell at the LOWEST RATES

GROCERIES.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

BULBS, PLANTS.

Orders from abroad promptly attended to

HACHENEY & STEMME,

OREGON SEED STORE,

Cor. First and Taylor Sts.

BUSINESS CARDS.

I. W. LEWIS,

STAIR BUILDER,

OAK STREET between Seventh and Park.

STORE FIXTURES, SHELVING AND COUNTERS,

Also WATER TANKS made to order

Charges Reasonable ... ap6d3m

ULRICH WARNEKROS,

PIONEER CUTLER IN OREGON,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

FINE AND COMMON CUTLERY.

ALSO

Surgical and Dental Instruments.

No. 133 FIRST STREET, near Yamhill,

PORTLAND OREGON

GEO. L. STORY,

45 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND,

OFFERS FOR SALE

A New Lot of Paper Hangings,

Consisting in part of

SATINS,

GILTS,

STAMPED GOLD,

TINTS, ETC

5,000 WINDOW SASH,

1,000 Boxes Glass

ENAMELED GLASS,

STAINED GLASS,

CRYSTAL SHEET,

And CUT GLASS,

And Full Stock of

DOORS AND BLINDS

In Store at

REDUCED PRICES

J. SIMON,

56 FRONT STREET.

... GLAZING DONE TO ORDER.

STAR LINE.

For Puget Sound.

THE A1 FRONT ... STEAMER ...

[illegible]

GUNNY SACKS,

Standard Double Sewed

WHEAT BAGS, 22x36.

OAT BAGS, 23x36.

ORE BAGS, 17x27.

For sale in Bond and Duty paid by

JAMES LAIDLAW & CO

25 Front Street

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

[Continued from First Page]

Those who figured in that world astonishing period like the pioneers of Oregon are passing away. You are all the marks of a peculiar age. Your life, so meritorious so bold and heroic here will form a brilliant page in history hereafter. Contribute as long as you can to make that record worthy of the pride and reverence of your fellow man. The importance of uniting upon a day for your annual reunion, a feast day is no doubt admitted by all of you. The 15th of June 1846—commemorative of the consummation of your work for your country of the establishment of permanent peace and tranquility within your borders—is a proper occasion for that feast. When was Oregon more beautiful and endearing to you than upon that day? When before the treaty of 1846 did you feel that you were in full possession and enjoyment of your home beautified and made valuable by your own hand work? When before had you felt that your individual freedom had merged into that condition of universal liberty upon which republics thrive and depend for power and which promised to you security and protection?

Feast days are as old as the world and yet as young as the present generation. The day of rest commemorative of creation goes back to the earliest record. The day of the Passover the day of Pentecost and other feast days of the ancient Jews the Greeks and Romans are familiar to you. In more recent periods we have among others, Christmas St Patrick's Day New Year's Day May Day Thanksgiving Day and the Fourth of July. These festivals are all important institutions. They mark grand events in the world's history and perpetuate their memory. Not only are they indispensable but they are the faithful chroniclers of the transactions of a people civil and religious. Let there be added to this list of feast days the 15th of June for Oregon. Make it a day of thanksgiving and of joy of glad tidings to the once disheartened and discouraged pioneer. Spend the day in exercises instructive innocent and pleasurable. Share liberally the good things for the inner man. May the return of this day be vouchsafed to you and your children for years and years to come increasing in interest and importance with your advancing age. And when these joyous scenes and excellent opportunities so dear to you shall be yours no longer when you shall one after another fold your tents and take your departure from this temporary campground which has been to you a faithful home may those who shall survive remember in praise and gratitude those who have taken the lead in the discovery of that pleasant land where the innocent spirit of a little child is made the test of heirship and remember also that those who are gone are only a short time in advance of the remaining members of this emigrant train which with slow but regular pace is moving on and on towards that country where there is no cloud of title no question of the right of occupancy.

Mr. Chadwick was listened to with marked attention and was heartily applauded during and at the close of, his oration.

HON L F GROVER

Was the next speaker, and, after being introduced, said the lateness of the day in which he had been notified that he was expected to take an active part in the day's proceedings and other duties which had claimed his time had precluded extended preparations, and after a few remarks on the plans and work of the true pioneer, he gave the following interesting and learned exposition of the circumstances and events affecting the early history of governments on this northwest coast and particularly the

THE OREGON QUESTION

The controversy concerning the right of jurisdiction over Oregon was maintained between the United States and Great Britain for nearly a half century before the treaty of Washington of June 15 1846. Great Britain never at any time definitely asserted the right of exclusive sovereignty over the whole or any part of Oregon. The basis of her claim to jurisdiction, when examined with reference to any particular right to any portion of the country must yield to the superior right of one of three other nations—Spain, France and the United States. At the very early period of 1494 on June 14th of that year the celebrated *Treaty of Partition of the Ocean* was concluded between Spain and Portugal then the chief maritime powers of the world. This treaty provided that Portugal should enjoy and possess the exclusive rights of discovery trade, conquest and dominion in all the seas and territories not previously belonging to a Christian prince or people east of a meridian line passing three hundred and seventy leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands and that Spain should possess the same rights in all seas, and all pagan lands, west of that line.

This assertion of the right of discovery and conquest in Spain to all the American continent, was followed by voyages of Spanish ships, from time to time along the entire Oregon coast by the discovery and navigation, in 1592 of the Puget Sound waters, by the Greek pilot De Fuca sailing under Spanish orders and by explorations under Admiral Fonte, in 1640, extending to the 55th degree of north latitude. History, carefully examined will show that up to the time of the Nootka Convention concluded in 1790 between Spain and Great Britain although the regions had been visited by vessels of the latter the former held the indisputable right of dominion over the entire Oregon coast. The Nootka Treaty was a measure yielded to by Spain under menace of war by which Great Britain gained a limited right of fishing and trading in the Northwest but by its terms no right of sovereignty was abandoned to the British Crown.

In the meantime, France had discovered the Mississippi and had explored and settled the country drained by this river and its tributaries. She claimed exclusive jurisdiction over that region and by right of *contiguity*, extended her claim to the Pacific ocean. French ships had followed the track of the Spanish to the northwest coast and visited the west shore line of what was asserted to be French territory. As against Great Britain the pretensions of France to right of sovereignty over Oregon were as good as those of the English crown to extend its jurisdiction to the Mississippi by virtue of holding the Atlantic sea board to the eastward. Both claims rested upon the same ground as recognized by the law of nations—the right of *continuity*.

Great Britain having obtained a foothold for fishing and trade in the North Pacific, immediately set on foot movements calculated to secure rights of sovereignty to portions of the American continent bordering on the same. Chief among these was the exploring expedition ordered, under Captain Vancouver, which sailed from England in January, 1791. But this expedition was too late to be of capital importance as establishing jurisdictional right based on exploration. For at the time when Vancouver reached the coast of the North Pacific in 1792 Spain had reoccupied Nootka and had sent thence exploring and trading vessels in various directions, and the United States, then having lately assumed nationality, had seven vessels engaged in the fur trade of the northwest coast.

Vancouver examined the shore of the continent from California to the entrance of the Straits of Fuca, with the following conclusion as stated by himself: "I was thoroughly convinced as were also most persons of observation on board that we could not possibly have passed any safe navigable opening, harbor or place of security for shipping, on this coast from Cape Mendocino to the promontory of Classet [Cape Flattery at the entrance of Fuca's Strait] nor had we any reason to alter our opinions, notwithstanding that theoretical geographers have thought proper to assert in that space the existence of arms of the ocean communicating with a mediterranean sea, and extensive rivers with safe and convenient ports."

Nearing the entrance of the Straits of Fuca on the 29th of April 1792, Vancouver discovered "a sail westward standing in shore." This was the American ship *Columbia*, Captain Robert Gray, belonging to Boston, whence she had been absent nineteen months. Gray informed the British Captain of his sailing into the Straits of Fuca in the American sloop *Washington*, three years before and furnished him with sailing directions for entering these waters. He also informed Vancouver of the existence of the mouth of a river in latitude of 46 degrees 10 minutes where the outset or reflux was so strong as to prevent his entering for nine days. The two captains parted—the Englishman to *explore* the Straits of Fuca, by an American sailing chart and the American to enter the mouth of the great river on the 11th day of May 1792 where, in a large river of fresh water, he anchored ten miles above its mouth.

Thus was discovered and actually entered the great river of the west whose waters drain the western shed of the American continent from the 41st to the 53d degree of north latitude which after the name of the ship he commanded he called the Columbia. By right of discovery the United States then laid claim to all those regions bordering on the Columbia and its tributaries, according to a well settled principle of the law of nations.

Vancouver minutely surveyed the Straits of Fuca and adjacent islands and waters and took possession of them in the name of his sovereign. He afterwards entered the Columbia river surveyed a portion of its course, and took formal possession of the country drained by its waters for the British Crown *by right of discovery and exploration*.

In the treaty with France for the purchase of Louisiana in 1803 the United States acquired the French claim to all the territory between the Mississippi river—the former western boundary of the Republic—and the Pacific ocean extending north to the dividing line between the Hudson Bay territory and the French provinces in Canada as established by the Treaty of Utrecht concluded in 1713. The American Government further strengthened its right of jurisdiction to Oregon by explorations of the Columbia river from its sources to its mouth in 1804-5 by Lewis and Clark, acting under public authority. And after effecting the first settlement on the banks of this greatest tributary to the Pacific the United States held in their own right the three strongest monuments of title known to international law, to all the territory drained by its waters—discovery exploration and settlement. To make this right, if need be complete and irrefragible by a treaty of limits between the United States and Spain concluded February 22 1819 the former acquired all then existing rights of Spain lying north of the 42d degree of latitude from the sources of the Arkansas river to the Pacific ocean. Spain being the undisputed discoverer of the Pacific sea coast subtending the branches of the Columbia river in the interior it can hardly be admitted that after the Spanish Treaty any adverse claim or title could be pressed unless based on assertion merely.

But by the treaty with Great Britain of 1818 it was claimed by British diplomatists that a *joint occupancy* was established which was conclusive upon the United States that *some* right to the territory was vested in the British crown. Asserting this construction and closing her eyes upon all points of elementary title presented and urged by the American Government Great Britain insisted upon a division of the territory as a compromise. The United States regarded the treaty of 1818 as a convention of [illegible] occupation a promise on the part of both parties that neither of the parties will occupy the territory for an indefinite space first for ten years then until the notice shall be given from one party to the other that the convention shall be terminated—that is to say that the restriction the fetter upon our hands shall be thrown off which prevents occupation * * * * In 1827 when the convention came to be renewed an indefinite term was assigned instead of ten years and then the reservation of rights of any third power was omitted clearly because we had acquired all the rights of the third power (Spain) whose rights were reserved before and the word settlement conventionally omitted Great Britain having no right to [illegible] convention to make any settlement whatever. (John Quincy Adams in U S House of Representatives, session 1845-6)

But whatever rendering the treaty would justly bear it became to be known to the world as the Convention of Joint Occupation of Oregon and the British Government gained by the skill of its diplomatists what it had failed to reach by the skill of its navigators and explorers—a tangible foot hold in the disputed territory.

Through the agency of the Hudson Bay Company actual occupation was taken by Great Britain of prominent portions of the whole country for the purpose of hunting and trading and through the operations of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company a British corporation organized out of the Hudson Bay Company's employes agricultural colonies were settled in various portions of the country before the United States became fully awake as to the purposes of her rival in the North west.

The American fur traders had established and maintained a post at the mouth of the Columbia river which was taken by the English during the war of 1812 and afterwards returned to the jurisdiction of the United States and hunting trapping and dealing with the Indians had been pursued by Americans in the interior. But it was not until 1834 that anything vital was done by the people of the United States accepting the British construction of the treaty of 1818, and its supplement that of 1827. American missionaries now began to look to Oregon as a field of Christian labor among the Indians and in this year 1834 arrived in Oregon the missionary colony under the lead of Dr Marcus Whitman. In 1836 the first wagon crossed the plains to this country. Others shortly followed and in 1843 a tide of agricultural settlers with families ox wagons herds implements of husbandry and household goods began to pour over the Rocky Mountains and down into the valleys of Oregon with such a determined flow that the familiar British theory of "joint occupation" at first advanced to protect the actual occupation of the country by the Hudson's Bay Company now looked like a serious hindrance to the final security of English interests in Oregon.

The Americans came and settled everywhere in the most favorable localities. In 1843 they formed a government American in character and declared that they adopted the same until such time as the United States of America extend their jurisdiction over us.

At this time the interest of the people of the United States in the Oregon question had become general and the leading points of the controversy were freely discussed. A sentiment based upon facts of history that all of Oregon belonged of right to the United States settled upon the public mind in America. This sentiment soon had its influence in Congress where in 1846 a resolution giving notice to terminate the joint occupation was passed by both Houses and was transmitted to London, where it was received by the American Minister May 15th of that year for delivery to the British Government.

The English diplomatists ever after the Treaty of 1818 busing their claims more upon the fact of joint occupation than upon any elements of just title had offered to divide the territory in dispute and to make the Columbia river the boundary line with free navigation to both nations. The United States without admitting any basis of claim had offered the 49th parallel of north latitude extended from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean as a boundary. These propositions had been mutually rejected. But now the British Ministry observing that the American people were in earnest and were entering upon ground from which it would be difficult to persuade them to retire determined themselves to offer the 49th parallel as a boundary to the sea. On the 15th of May before the notice was delivered instructions were sent to the British Minister at Washington to make this offer. It was made and a protocol was signed embodying this proposition. The advice of the Senate was taken upon it and on the 15th of June the Senate having advised its acceptance it took the form of a treaty. There were incidents of American history at the period of the Treaty of 1846 unnecessary to be noted now not touching the merits of the Oregon controversy which account for the yielding up of a part of this territory by the United States while fully convinced that their title to the whole was certain and indisputable.

In adjusting the western terminus of the compromise boundary it was found that the 49th parallel if extended directly to the Pacific Ocean would bisect Vancouver Island the greater portion of which lay north of said line. For an amicable arrangement of national interests between the two parties and to secure a natural water boundary after the land line first reached the deep sea the following was definitely concluded upon as the entire boundary in dispute.

From the point on the forty ninth parallel of north latitude where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between the United States and Great Britain terminates the line of boundary between the territories of the United States and those of Her Britannic Majesty shall be continued westward along the said forty ninth parallel of north latitude *to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel and of Fuca's Straits to the Pacific Ocean.*

It has been said that ever since the separation of the colonies from the mother country the United States and Great Britain have been making treaties and then quarrelling about their meaning. The treaty of 1846 did not disprove this assertion. The middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island [illegible] with a cluster of small islands the [illegible] is San Juan, having a good ship channel on both sides and the two nations nearly got to war to determine which side of San Juan the line should run. After years of fruitless discussion upon the question between the two Governments, by the terms of the Treaty of Washington of the 8th of May 1871 the point in dispute was referred to the Emperor of Germany and by him decided after due deliberation, that the line as claimed by the United States most nearly complied with the terms of the treaty of 1846.

Thus was terminated a controversy concerning the claims of British dominion in Oregon which had lasted more than three-quarters of a century.

In this controversy the Pioneers of Oregon bore a most important and decisive part. The British diplomatists felt that their pretense to jurisdiction on account of discovery and exploration was not well founded. The Convention of 1818 which they proclaimed to be a treaty of joint occupation was intended evidently from the first to cover the actual British settlements which followed. But upon sight of the first American wagon which had borne a family across the great interior plains the agents of the British Government in Oregon became conscious that the argument for jurisdiction based upon subduing the country to agricultural occupancy was ended. The country was to become American and did become American long before the Treaty of 1846, acknowledging that fact. This was the work of the Oregon Pioneers.

As great events generally follow in clusters the acquisition of California followed in 1848 by military occupancy. It is fair to claim that our Government never would have ventured with the small force it had at command to push its arms to the Pacific, in Mexican territory during the war with Mexico if we did not already possess a domain in that quarter and a reliable American population in Oregon. So that the Pioneers of Oregon were really the fathers of American jurisdiction over all that magnificent domain of the United States west of the Rocky mountains—an Empire of itself.

At the close of the Governor's remarks the audience was dismissed to give time for the dinner, which was served up in great abundance on tables erected in the grove near by. Ample justice was done the viands and general sociability and friendly greetings filled the hour until the train came from the south, on which we embarked for home, being promised an account of further interesting exercises to take place in the afternoon and the grand ball to be given in the evening. So saying hail and well-done, we did our honors to the fathers and mothers of Oregon, the founders of what is yet destined to be one of the brightest stars in the constellation of our glorious Union.

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Knights of Pythias.—Mystic Lodge No 2 holds regular Conventions on Thursday Evening of each week at 7½ o'clock at the Castle Hall N W cor First and Taylor streets. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. By order of the Lodge. ED WILCOX, K R S

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Financial.

TUESDAY EVENING June 16 1874

Gold in New York 111¼

Portland Legal Tenders buying 89½ selling 90½

Gold bars are quotable at 725@750 fine

Exchange on New York ¼ per cent. premium for currency and one per cent premium for gold

Exchange on San Francisco at ½ of 1 per cent premium

Wheat in Liverpool by mail advices from San Francisco 12s 7d@12s 10d for average California and 12s 10d@13s for club

San Francisco Stock Market.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SAN FRANCISCO June 16

Ophir	[illegible]	Succor	[illegible]
G & C	[illegible]	Caledonia	[illegible]
B & B	[illegible]	Knickerbocker	[illegible]
Savage	[illegible]	Globe	[illegible]
Chollar	[illegible]	Baltimore	[illegible]
Hale & N	[illegible]	Utah	[illegible]
Imperial	[illegible]	California	[illegible]
Jacket	[illegible]	Bullion	[illegible]
Imperial	[illegible]	Silver Hill	[illegible]
Empire Mill	[illegible]	Dayton	[illegible]
Kentuck	[illegible]	Rock I	[illegible]
Alpha	[illegible]	Tiston	[illegible]
Belcher	[illegible]	N Y Con	[illegible]
Confidence	[illegible]	Eclipse	[illegible]
Con Va	[illegible]	C H Quartz	[illegible]
Sierra Nevada	[illegible]	Union	[illegible]
Exchequer	[illegible]	Mint	[illegible]
Seg Belcher	[illegible]	Wash'n Mill	[illegible]
Overman	[illegible]	Seg Rock Island	[illegible]
Justice	[illegible]	Andes	[illegible]
Julia	[illegible]		

San Francisco Markets.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SAN FRANCISCO June 16—Flour—Extra $5 [illegible]

Wheat—Choice old milling $1 85 good [illegible] new $1 45

Barley—Old feed $1 [illegible] new feed $1 [illegible]

Oats—Choice Oregon $1 75 light feed $1 [illegible]

Hay—New $11@15 old $11@18

Potatoes—$1 50@1 75

Wool—10 000 lbs spring burry and medium grades at 18@25c

Shipping Intelligence.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SAN FRANCISCO June 16—Arrived—John L Stephens Portland Oregonian Columbia river Coquimbo Port Madison Alaska Coos Bay. Sailed—Jean Sands Victoria.

LAW CARDS.

C. M. KINKAID,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Odd Fellows' Temple,
Room No 10

E D SHATTUCK — B KILLIN

SHATTUCK & KILLIN,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
ROOM 1—Dekum's Building, Northwest corner of Washington and First streets

GEO H DURHAM — R Y THOMPSON

DURHAM & THOMPSON,
Attorneys-at-Law.
109 First street, opposite Occidental Hotel Portland.

JOHN M. GEARIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Room 20 Dekum's Building

WHALLEY & FECHHEIMER,
Attorneys at Law,
Rooms Nos 7 and 8 in Glisan's Building, corner First and Ash Streets Portland

A C GIBBS — E G HUGHES

GIBBS & HUGHES,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
Room No 4 Dekum's Building

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THE BEST IN USE.
Shelf and Builders' Hardware.
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
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Nails, Rope, Shovels, Anvils, Axes, Etc.

All of which are offered at the Lowest Rates.

He invites buyers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

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Saw-Smithing & Repairing
ESTABLISHMENT,
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SAN FRANCISCO



N W SPAULDING'S PATENT FALSE TEETH inserted in circular saws.

REPAIRING in all its branches such as Gumming Re-Toothing Straightening, etc.

CIRCULAR SAWS of all sizes also Cross cut Mill, Mulay Gang Buck Butcher and Hand saws of all kinds, together with a good assortment of Saw Arbours at lowest market rates.

Cast Steel faced PLANER KNIVES and MOULDING CUTTERS always on hand or made to order on short notice.

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Orders sent through them by telegraph or otherwise will be filled at same rates as if sent to me direct.

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DEALERS IN CUMBERLAND LEHIGH AND all descriptions of **Foreign & Domestic Coals, also Pig Iron.** Bulkhead bet Pacific and Jackson sts San Francisco. n26dly

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Freight or Packages will be called for in any part of the city (by giving proper notice) and forwarded with dispatch to any part of the world through our own and connecting Expresses at Greatly Reduced rates.

COLLECTIONS MADE and Commissions for Purchase of Goods etc etc will receive prompt attention.

We shall continue to DRAW EXCHANGE as usual on all the principal cities of the United States the Canadas and Europe and to sell TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE when desired.

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As he imports his own material he is able to give a [illegible] price.

His facilities for painting, Carriages are excellent. [illegible]

Shop at [illegible] Jefferson and First sts.

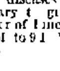
L. SMITH.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of Oregon. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate of C L Bullock bankrupt will on the [illegible] day of June, 1874 at [illegible] o'clock P M in Hillsboro Washington County Oregon sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in gold coin the following described property. Lots [illegible] and [illegible] in Block 17 town of HELT in Washington County. Also a Small House situated on said property. Deed at expense of purchaser.

JOSEPH BACHMAN, Assignee

jes Haw3t

DR COHEN THE ACKNOWLEDGED only living Astrologer tells you correctly the events of your whole life gives advice and valuable information so as to be benefited. Latest 1,000 consultations given in this city. Dr Cohen as Physician has been very successful in curing diseases. Fee $2, by letter $3. It is not necessary to give the age. Office 405 Kearny street corner of Pine. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hours [illegible] A M to 9 P M



je16d1m2p

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The Company is prepared to loan money to prompt and reliable parties secured by Mortgage Deed upon unencumbered farm lands and other real estate of good quality lying within the State of Oregon and Washington Territory and also on occupied town properties in the City of Portland for the period of three or five years.

All loans must be secured by the Promissory Note of the borrower, to which coupons for each Semi Annual payment of interest will be attached and by First Mortgage Deed of the land taken as security.

Applications must be made upon forms provided by the Company and should state the Amount of Money Desired and the Time for which it is Wanted. The land offered as security should also be Plainly Described giving subdivisions, sections townships and range in full describing its general character whether upland or bottom prairie or timber with Full Statement of all the Improvements thereon also the owner's estimate of its cash value.

Blank Forms will be furnished on application at the office of the Company.

THE HIBERNIAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Incorporated [illegible] MAY 1874

Office—57 Front Street, Portland

THE OBJECTS FOR WHICH THIS ASSOCIATION is formed are that by its operations the members thereof may be enabled to find a SECURE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT FOR SMALL SAVINGS, and have an opportunity of obtaining the use of a moderate capital by giving good and sufficient security for the same.

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DIRECTORS

FRANCIS WOODBRIDGE — W H CAMPBELL
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Any person can become a member of the Society on subscribing for [illegible] Shares.

Deposits received from [illegible] upwards.

Rates of Interest [illegible]

Loans made on approved security.

Bank hours from [illegible] to [illegible]

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(LIMITED)

413 California Street, San Francisco

London Office, — 3 Angel Court

New York Agents, J. & W. Seligman & Co. 21 Broad Street

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Capital Stock - $6,000,000

Will receive Deposits open Accounts make Collections buy and sell Exchange and Bullion and Money and Issue Letters of Credit available through out the world.

FREDERICK F. LOW } Managers
IGN STEINHART }

oc15dly

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All bills due the firm will be paid to J. L. Hallett and all indebtedness of the firm will be paid by Hallett and Kimball.

J. L. HALLETT
GEO A YOUNG

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

RE-OPENED!

CLARENDON HOTEL!

Corner of F and First Streets,
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THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL NEWLY FURnished throughout in a superb manner is now open for the reception of guests.

The **Finest Rooms** and the **Best Table**, in Oregon at moderate prices.

Situated within two blocks of the Depots of the Oregon and California and Oregon Central Railroads and within one block of the wharf of the Oregon Steamship Company.

Street Cars pass the door.

Free Coach to and from the House.

Street Car tickets furnished free to guests.

HALLETT & KIMBALL.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

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PORTLAND, - - - - - - OREGON.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS

At Reasonable Rates.

P. FLEUROT.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

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THIS NEW BRICK HOTEL WITH SIXTY COMfortable Rooms is now open. The Table is supplied with everything the market affords. The proprietor invites his former patrons and the public generally to call. Accommodations at moderate rates.

J B KELLOGG

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FREE COACH TO AND FROM THE HOUSE

House recently Renovated throughout.

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NO DECEPTION THERE. HI YU MUCK A Muck and here's your Bill of Fare. Ham and Eggs Hot Rolls Corn Bread Milk Toast Hot Cakes and Cured Salmon for Breakfast. Three kinds of Meats for Dinner with no stint of Pie, and any quantity of Tea and Coffee the same for Supper with canned Salmon and Corned Beef thrown in.

Now's your time to have the wrinkles taken out of your bellies after the hard winter and nothing like being saving in time.

The Table is as good as any of the first class Hotels in town for one half their price.

There is no whisky sold on the premises.

THE HOUSE IS NEW HARD FINISHED AND ROOM FOR 100 BOARDERS

A Free Wagon runs to the Railroads and Steamboats. Employers in want of help please call.

THE "SEA-SIDE."

THE UNDERSIGNED, THANKING THE PUBLIC for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon that favorite Summer Resort the past season informs visitors that

The Hotel is Now Open for the Reception of Guests.

Many improvements dictated by the past year's experience have been made, conducive to the comfort and pleasure of visitors. Among the many are our Large Swings for the little folks, Shuffle Boards a splendid exercise for Ladies. Quoit Grounds for Gentlemen. Horseback Trail to the top of Grand Old Tillamook. Croquet Ground as usual. The River Fleet of Boats is Increased to ten in number and the subscriber takes pleasure in informing his aquatic friends that he has constructed a Splendid Boat capable of carrying thirty persons with comfort. In fact nothing has been left undone to make this truly sanitary spot the most pleasant and attractive upon the Pacific coast.

For terms etc address

C H DEXTER
Sea Side House Clatsop Beach Oregon

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ordinance No. 1484.

AN ORDINANCE MAKING APPROPRIATIONS out of the Fire Department Fund.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. There being a necessity for certain expenditures in connection with the construction of the cistern at the intersection of Stark and First streets in bracing repairing sewer pipe pumping and extra labor unprovided for in the estimate of the costs of said cistern the sum of seventy 41 100 dollars is hereby appropriated out of the Fire Department Fund for the payment of claims in excess of the limit imposed by Ordinance No 1170.

The further sum of sixty one dollars is hereby appropriated out of said fund in payment of the assessment for the planking of so much of said intersection made necessary for a top to said cistern.

Passed the Common Council June 3 1874

W S CALDWELL
Auditor and Clerk

Approved June 5 1874

HENRY FAILING
Mayor

je4 d3t

Ordinance No. 1487.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND ORDINANCE NO 1169 entitled "an Ordinance relating to certain animals and fowls and prohibiting their running at large within certain limits."

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. That Section 2d of Ordinance No 1169 be amended to read as follows: Between the hours of 6 A M and 7 P M of each day horses mules or cattle may be allowed to run at large outside of the following limits:

Commencing at the foot of Harrison street thence along the south line of said street to the west line of Eighth street thence along said west line of Eighth street to the south line of Main street thence along the south line of Main street to the west line of Tenth street thence along said last named line to the intersection thereof with the south line of B street thence along said last named line to the west line of North Thirteenth street thence along North Thirteenth street to D street thence east along the north line of D street to the west line of North Ninth street thence along said last named line to the north line of G street thence along the north line of G street to the Willamette river.

Passed the Common Council June 3 1874

W S CALDWELL
Auditor and Clerk

Approved June 6 1874

HENRY FAILING
Mayor

je4 [illegible]

Ordinance No. 1485.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE TIME and manner of improving that part of G street lying between North Front and North Fourth streets.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. The proposed improvement of that part of G street lying between the center of North Front street and the center of North Fourth street shall be completed in the manner provided by this Ordinance on or before the first day of October 1874.

Section 2. The surface of the street shall be cleared of all timber plank or other perishable material (sidewalks and plank roadways of the proper width and grades excepted). If the obstructions are not removed within three days after notice from the Superintendent of Streets they shall be removed by and become the property of the contractor.

Section 3. The improvement shall consist of grading, laying sidewalks, planking, the entire roadway and intersections with box gutters across the intersections.

Section 4. The grading and planking of the road way and intersections shall correspond as nearly as practicable to the provisions of Section No [illegible] and [illegible] of Ordinance No 1250 entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the time and manner of improving that part of G street lying between North Fourth and North Sixth streets."

Section 5. The provisions of Sections [illegible] and [illegible] of Ordinance No [illegible] entitled "An Ordinance" [illegible] the improvement of streets shall apply to the manner of laying the sidewalks and to all lumber and material used in the improvement provided for by this Ordinance.

Section 6. The contractor shall take entire charge of the work and be responsible for any loss or injury done by neglect, from carelessness or neglect.

Section 7. The improvement shall be completed to the satisfaction of the Committee on Streets and of the property and the Superintendent of Streets.

Section 8. The Committee on Streets and Public Property are hereby authorized to advertise for receiving proposals and enter into contract with the lowest responsible bidder for the improvement provided for in this Ordinance.

Passed the Common Council June 3 1874

W S CALDWELL
Auditor and Clerk

Approved June [illegible] 1874

HENRY FAILING
Mayor

je4d [illegible]

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of Oregon. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee in Bankruptcy of Thomas Smalley [illegible] will on the [illegible] day of June 1874 at [illegible] o'clock A M [illegible] [illegible] County Oregon [illegible] sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash [illegible] [illegible]

GEO T MYERS, Assignee

my29 [illegible]

A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKER,

WHO UNDERSTANDS CUTTING AND FITTING Ladies and Children's Dresses wishes to go out to work by the day. Residence at No 301 north street, corner of Washington.

je10d [illegible]

TIME TABLE FOR STREET CARS.

STANDARD TIME—HENRICHSEN'S CHRONOMETER.

Street Cars will Run Week Days from 6:20 A. M. to 8 P. M., 10 Minutes Apart.
" " " " " 8.00 P. M. till 11 P. M., 20 Minutes Apart.
" " " " On Sundays from 8.20 A. M. to 8.40 P. M., 10 Minutes Apart.

They will pass the below named Streets and Sidings as follows

GOING SOUTH.

	First Car A M	From 6 30 A M till 8 P M	From 8 P M till 11 P M	Last Car P M
G Street		[illegible] 7 05 etc.	8 04 [illegible] 8 45 9 07 etc.	[illegible]
F Street		[illegible] etc.	[illegible] etc.	[illegible]
B Street Siding	6 20	6 30 6 40 6 50 7 00 7 10 etc	8 10 8 30 8 50 9 10 etc	[illegible]
Pine Street	6 21	6 31 6 41 6 51 7 01 7 11 etc	8 11 8 31 8 51 9 11 etc	[illegible]
Stark Street	6 22	[illegible] 7 12 etc	8 12 [illegible] etc	[illegible]
Alder Street	6 23	6 33 6 43 [illegible] 7 13 etc	8 13 8 33 [illegible] 13 etc	[illegible]
Yamhill Street	6 24	[illegible] 7 04 7 14 etc	8 14 [illegible] 14 etc	[illegible]
Taylor Street Siding	6 25	6 35 6 45 6 55 7 05 7 15 etc	[illegible] etc	[illegible]
Main Street	6 26	6 36 6 46 6 56 7 06 7 16 etc	[illegible] etc	[illegible]
Jefferson Street	6 27	[illegible] 7 17 etc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clay Street	6 28	6 38 6 48 6 58 7 08 7 18 etc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mill Street	6 29	[illegible] 7 19 etc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery St Siding	6 30	6 40 6 50 7 00 7 10 7 20 etc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lincoln Street	6 32	[illegible] 7 22 etc	8 22 8 42 9 02 [illegible] etc	[illegible]
Caruthers street	[illegible]	[illegible] etc	8 25 8 45 [illegible]	[illegible]

GOING NORTH.

	First Car A M	From 6 35 A M till 8 P M	From 8 P M till 11 P M	Last Car P M
Caruthers Street	[illegible]	[illegible] 7 25 etc	[illegible] etc	[illegible]
Lincoln Street	[illegible]	6 48 6 58 7 08 7 18 7 28 etc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery St Siding	6 40	[illegible] 7 30 etc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mill Street	6 41	[illegible] 7 31 etc	8 11 8 31 [illegible]	[illegible]
Clay Street	[illegible]	[illegible] 7 32 etc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson Street	6 43	6 53 7 03 7 13 [illegible] 7 33 etc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Main Street	6 44	[illegible] 7 34 etc	8 14 [illegible]	[illegible]
Taylor Street Siding	6 45	[illegible] etc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yamhill Street	6 46	[illegible] etc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alder Street	6 47	6 57 7 07 7 17 [illegible] 7 37 etc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stark Street	6 48	6 58 7 08 7 18 7 28 7 38 etc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pine Street	6 49	[illegible] 7 09 7 19 7 29 7 39 etc	[illegible]	[illegible]
B Street Siding	6 50	7 00 7 10 [illegible] 7 40 etc	[illegible]	[illegible]
F Street	6 52	[illegible] 7 22 7 42 etc	[illegible]	[illegible]
G Street	6 55	[illegible] 7 45 etc	[illegible]	[illegible]

Portland, February 16 1874

D. E. BUDD, Superintendent.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS,

JOHN B. PILKINGTON, M. D.
OCULIST AND AURIST.
ROOM 2—DEKUM'S BUILDING CORNER FIRST AND WASHINGTON STREETS
Office Hours—10 to 12 3 to 4 and 7 to 8 P M

DR. MARY A. THOMSON,
Physician and Accoucheur.
RESIDENCE AND OFFICE—Third street between Salmon and Main opposite the Public Square. Calls attended in any part of the City. Batteries for sale and instructions given on the use of Electricity as a Remedial Agent.

DR. C. SCHUMACHER,
Physician & Accoucheur.
Pfunder's Drug Store,
First and Oak Sts.

MARKETS.

HOME AGAIN!

J. S. KELLER,

Has returned to the

COR. MADISON AND FIRST STREETS,

Where he will be prepared to supply Fresh

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Etc.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

REMOVAL—ENLARGED.

REID & VESTAL,
CENTRAL MARKET,

(Formerly of Stalls 22 and 23) now occupy

Stalls Nos. 8, 9 and 10.

INCREASED FACILITIES for DISPLAY

PORTLAND MARKET.

E. H. GARLING,

Cor. MORRISON and SECOND STREETS,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND the best of all kinds of MEATS. All orders delivered in any part of the city Free of Charge. Also KOSHER BEEF, VEAL AND MUTTON.

CHRIS. SCLOTH

INVITES HIS OLD PATRONS AND the public generally to call at his

NEW BUTCHER SHOP,

Washington St., one door East of Third.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rock River Paper Company's
PATENT
FELT ROOFING.

PUT ON FOR $6 50 PER SQUARE.

PREPARED PLASTERING BOARD,

Sheathing and Carpet Paper.

For sale by H C MORRICE
Masonic Temple, Portland.

Regalia and Trimmings,

ONLY REGALIA HOUSE IN THE STATE.

MASONIC BOOKS AND BLANKS.

Gold and Silver Laces, Fringes,

Spangles, Stars, Bullion, Etc.

H C MORRICE
Masonic Temple Portland.

PORTLAND
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
ROOMS,

Corner of Stark and First Streets,

(Over Ladd & Tilton's Bank)

Nearly 7,000 Volumes.

And over 130 Papers and Periodicals.

Membership Free to All.

MONTHLY DUES $1 00—PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

Directors:

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Henry A. Oxer, Librarian and Rec Sec.

GEO. VOLLUM,

Book Binder,

PAPER RULER,

Book and Job

PRINTER,

No. 5 Washington St.,

[illegible] STAIRS



WM PFUNDER
APOTHECARY & CHEMIST.
DEUTSCHE APOTHEKE
CORNER FIRST & OAK STREET (PORTLAND)

PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of Oregon.—In the matter of S Wolf bankrupt. I hereby give notice that the final meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the city of Portland in said District at the [illegible] day of June 1874 at 10 o'clock A M at the office of H H Northup [illegible] Register in Bankruptcy in said District [illegible] [illegible]

JOSEPH BACHMAN, Assignee

je11lw [illegible]

HORSE TRAINING.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED CITIZENS OF Portland hereby certify that R H Tapp's system of training horses is the best we have ever seen and we take pleasure in commending Mr Tapp to the patronage of the public.

C P Bacon Geo C Sears Henry Wilmer L A Goddard H F Powers C H Perkins J Holtsmith

Portland, May 20 1874.

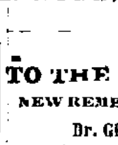
mey26dw1m

MEDICAL.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE!

NEW REMEDIES! NEW REMEDIES!

Dr. Gibbon's Dispensary,



623 KEARNEY ST. NEAR COMMERCIAL, San Francisco. Established 1854 for the treatment of [illegible] and Seminal [illegible] Gonorrhea Gleet Syphilis in all its forms, Seminal Weakness Impotency [illegible] Diseases [illegible] Ulcerated Legs [illegible] ed.

DR GIBBON has the pleasure of announcing he has returned from visiting the principal hospitals of Europe, and has resumed practice at his dispensary 623 Kearney street corner of Commercial San Francisco where his old patients and others requiring his services may find him.

The Doctor has spared neither time nor money in seeking out new remedies and has returned with increased facilities for the relief of the suffering.

Horrible Diseases

How many thousands of persons of both sexes, male and female are there who [illegible] existence from the effects of [illegible] from virus absorbed [illegible] pallid emaciated [illegible] broken-down constitutions [illegible] the happiness of [illegible] In this horrid situation [illegible] closes the scene. [illegible] tend to those who [illegible] horrible life-destroying [illegible] cared for and cured [illegible] immediately to Dr. [illegible] made private diseases [illegible] and who is certain [illegible] without mercury [illegible] portant to those [illegible] are interested in [illegible] careful of the [illegible] all cities publishing [illegible] in a few days imposition [illegible] the names of eminent [illegible] other places. Be [illegible] inquiry or you may fall [illegible] charlatans.

Seminal Weakness.

Seminal Emissions the consequence of [illegible] This solitary vice or [illegible] sexual [illegible] practiced by the youth of [illegible] unlimited extent [illegible] ty, the following [illegible] combatted by science [illegible] low countenance [illegible] the head, ringing in the ears [illegible] of leaves and rattling of chariots [illegible] the loins weakness of the limbs, blunted intellect loss of confidence, approaching strangers [illegible] acquaintances [illegible] memory, hectic flushes pimples and tions about the face furred tongue, coughs consumption nightsweats frequent insanity. If relief be not apply immediately [illegible] have a cure effected by [illegible] of treating this disease which [illegible] ing a quick and radical cure. [illegible] Hundred Dollars [illegible] factorily to him [illegible] plaint by either of the [illegible]

Married Men,

Or those who contemplate marriage who ing under any of the [illegible] forget the sacred [illegible] nor delay to obtain [illegible]

DR GIBBON is responsible and will give the patient a written instrument [illegible] feet a radical and permanent cure, charge.

Cured at Home.

Persons at a distance may be CURED AT HOME by addressing a letter to Dr Gibbon, symptoms length of time [illegible] disease has and have medicine [illegible] damage and [illegible] with full and particular [illegible] Dollars [illegible] office or through Wells Fargo & Co., [illegible] medicine will be forwarded [illegible] Union. All communications [illegible]

Caution to the Unfortunate.

Beware of the [illegible] pretenders who with [illegible] the unwary. Some of [illegible] names are to be found in [illegible] newspapers of San Francisco [illegible] tradesmen and [illegible] trades. Some are [illegible] carriers intelligence [illegible] way to avoid imposition [illegible] cost you nothing and may save [illegible] for as advertising physicians [illegible] ten are bogus there is [illegible] them until you know who and what they are. Dr Gibbon does not deceive people by exhibiting titles certificates pretended patients [illegible] Dr Gibbon will satisfy persons [illegible] office of his ability to treat diseases that he [illegible] to cure.

Address DR J F GIBBON cor Kearney and Commercial San Francisco [illegible]

REMEMBER TO PUT [illegible] TER. Consultations FREE.

Correspondents will please inform Dr GIBBON that they read his advertisement in the [illegible] OREGONIAN.

WASHINGTON

WATER PIPE MANUFACTURING

AND

WATER COMPANY,

OF OLYMPIA W T

Incorporated under the Laws of Washington Territory



WE ARE PREPARED TO MANUFACTURE Water or Gas Pipe of

1½, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 Inch Bore.

This Pipe is made in Sections eight feet long, rounded in a lathe and connected with a socket joint and banded with iron as shown in the cut, to stand any required pressure. The wood is coated in Asphaltum and is perfectly air and water tight. The Pipe is WARRANTED to give satisfaction. Send for Price List and Circular.

TACOMA,

The Western Terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, on Puget Sound.

THE TACOMA LAND COMPANY

NOW OFFER CHEAP BUILDING LOTS IN [illegible] Tacoma, [illegible] and Farming Lands [illegible] and [illegible] the Western Terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Plan of the City is now completed and ready for examination by those who may wish to purchase or locate. 12,000 acres of the Company Lands near the city will be sold to actual settlers on reasonable terms.

Tacoma is destined to be the principal shipping point for the Northern Overland Route and the entrepot for the great Northwest. It has direct steamer connection with all Ports on Puget Sound and also by railroad to and from Kalama on Columbia River, thence by steamer to Portland Oregon—thus making a through and pleasant line from Victoria, B C to Portland Oregon.

Shipping facilities at Tacoma are ample and vessels find the best of anchorage.

A large and commodious Wharf and Warehouse recently completed affords every accommodation for all freight shipped by their line.

Further information may be obtained by applying personally or by letter to the Company's Office, Tacoma W T or to ATKINSON & WAKEFIELD, Local Agents, Portland Oregon where a plat of the city may be seen.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 115.

EASTERN NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE OREGONIAN]

No More Lives to be Insured in California.

NEW YORK June 17—The Chamber of Life Insurance has sent a circular to California policy holders announcing that in consequence of burdensome legislation it is impossible for respectable companies to transact new business there but the validity of existing policies will be maintained.

Railroad Matters

NEW YORK June 1[illegible]—Sydney Dillon President of the Union Pacific Railroad has returned from a tour of inspection overland and reports everything [illegible] satisfactorily [illegible] the road. The result of this trip [illegible] of the [illegible] the Union and Central Pacific. That junction of the Union [illegible] and Brigham Young [illegible] at Ogden [illegible] land at that point for a depot [illegible] the Union and Central [illegible] Railroads [illegible] meeting of the [illegible] Railroad in Boston [illegible] directors of the Union Pacific [illegible] to-day the question of establishing rolling mill for manufacturing of the company [illegible] will be considered.

Indiana Republican State Convention

INDIANAPOLIS June 16—The Republican State Convention met at 10 A M and organized permanently by the election of General Ben Harrison President with a Vice President for each Congressional District. Colonel R J Robinson was chosen Secretary. After the appointment of a committee on Resolutions the Convention proceeded to the nomination of a ticket for State officers and nominated by acclamation all the present incumbents as follows: Secretary of State A W Curry. Auditor James A Wildeman. Treasurer John B Glover. Attorney-General James C Downey. Judge of the Supreme Court Andrew L Osborne.

Illinois Republican State Convention.

SPRINGFIELD June 17—The Republican State Convention met here at noon to-day effected a temporary organization appointed the usual committees and took a recess till 2 P M.

WASHINGTON CITY.

Nominations by the President

WASHINGTON June 16—The President has nominated John L Cadwalader of New York for Assistant Secretary of State. Major Absalom Bird for Assistant Inspector General and for Consuls—General Thomas B VanBuren of New Jersey at Kanagawa. George Pomutz of Iowa at St Petersburg. F Syd ney Post of Illinois at Vienna. Herman Kreisman of Illinois at Berlin. Paul Jones of Ohio at San Domingo. W A Young of Ohio at Mannheim. Daniel J Malarkey for United States Marshal of Oregon. Thomas A Janison Jr of Pennsylvania Consul General at Melbourne.

The Conference Committee on the moiety bill have agreed and will report to morrow.

Congressional News.

WASHINGTON June 17—The bankrupt act, as unexpectedly passed provides that no ordinary bankrupts if otherwise entitled by honest and fair dealing may obtain a discharge upon paying thirty per cent. or upon the assent of one fourth in number and one third in value of his creditors. This is the only substantial change from the Senate bill.

The pressure continues strong from business circles for legislation fixing some limit to legal tender circulation. The new Conference Committee is disposed to fix at three hundred and eighty million [illegible] and provide for a redistribution of national bank circulation.

One of Butler's Little Jobs.

WASHINGTON June 17—Butler lost no time in rushing before the House Judiciary Committee the Senate Judiciary bill on the [illegible] care fully framed so as to compel newspapers [illegible] having agents or correspondents at any point to respond there to libel suits instead of at [illegible] Although admittedly phrased the purpose is sufficiently transparent to provoke universal denouncement by the press as a scheme by Congress to prevent news paper criticism. A majority of the Committee rejected the objectionable clause.

The House bill which passed yesterday provides that no further collection of internal revenue taxes shall be made on the earnings of savings institutions having no capitol stock and doing no other business than receiving deposits to be loaned or invested for the sole benefit of parties making such deposits.

Defeat of Adolph Sutro.

WASHINGTON June 17—The Senate Public Lands Committee having taken no action on Pratt's Mining Patent Bill last night will meet this evening. A very lively discussion was opened by Stewart against the bill. He was followed by Sutro in advocacy of the bill and the discussion was closed for the evening by Senator Jones who is reported to have handled Sutro and his bill very roughly.

The Senate Public Lands Committee have just held a special meeting and by a vote of against 4 decided to recommend that Pratt's Mining Patent Bill be indefinitely postponed. The vote for indefinite postponement stood Ayes—Windom, Kelly Oglesby Boutwell and Stewart. Noes—Sprague Tipton Harvey and Pratt. The result is considered a great triumph for Comstock mine owners over Sutro.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Death of an Eminent English Engineer

LONDON June 16—Sir Charles Fox a celebrated English civil engineer is dead.

Rochefort's Reception at Queenstown

QUEENSTOWN June 16—On the arrival of the steamship *Parthia* an unruly and excited mob gathered around and hooted and hissed Rochefort who left for the protection of the police would have been lynched. They made a rush for him but failed to reach him. He will proceed to London.

Completion of the Brazilian Cable

LISBON June 1[illegible]—The steamship *Africa* has returned to this port after successfully laying her section of the Brazilian cable. The line has been tested and found to work satisfactorily. It has been handed over to the Brazilian Cable Company. Direct telegraphic communication is thus established from England through Lisbon and Madeira to St Vincent Cape Verde Islands.

Spanish War News.

MADRID June 16—It is reported that a battle has been commenced at Estella which thus far has proven favorable to the Republicans.

Another Scene in the French Assembly.

PARIS June 16—In the Assembly to-day on the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings loud complaints were made by members of the inaccuracies of the lists of yeas and nays. Count de Clisson and three others said that they voted in favor of the urgency for urgency on the Left Centre's bill. A Deputy who voted against the bill declared that seven members of the Left whose names were recorded in favor were absent when the vote was taken. He demanded a rectification of the vote which according to his statement ought to stand [illegible] in the affirmative to [illegible] in the negative. Dr Franclieu of the extreme Right formally moved that the vote in question be declared void. [illegible] President of the Assembly maintained the validity of the record.

The Right Centre presented a constitutional resolution defining President MacMahon's powers which was referred to a committee of thirty. It is believed that the committee of thirty will not report for a fortnight the bills referred to it yesterday.

The Left have at all [illegible] for the present all agitation for a dissolution of the Assembly because of the hope for an organization of the Republic.

LONDON June 17—The *Times'* Paris dispatch reports that preliminary steps for an alliance between the Right and Left Centre have been taken and that others will necessarily follow. It quotes from an article in the *Journal des Débats* the organ of the Left Centre, complaining that the Bonapartists are aroused by the Fr[illegible] with the [illegible] report that the [illegible] had [illegible] confirmed.

NEWS FROM JAPAN.

Enormous Shipments of Teas to New York via Panama.

[illegible]

WEST INDIES

[illegible]

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